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RECORD OF ABSTRACTS OF REVOLUTIONARY AND 1812 WAR SOLDIERS WHO RECEIVED PENSIONS WHILE RESIDING IN FLOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY; PRESTONSBURG: KENTUCKY.

Soldiers pensions

COMPILED BY

ANNIE WALKER BURNS BELL

SEAT PLEASANT MARYLAND.

JANUARY 1934.

(Correspondence invited, regarding early Kentucky ancestry).

1676371

RECORD OF ABSTRACTS OF REVOLUTIONARY AND 1812 WAR SOLDIERS WHO RECEIVED PENSIONS WHILE RESIDING IN FLOYD COUNTY KENTUCKY.

BROWN, THOMAS C.
Mary.

W 9364

B L Wt 26362-160-55

Va.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 17th of September 1832, in open court before a Justice of the Peace, Thomas Brown, aged 72 years and a resident of said county made oath: That he enlisted in the Virginia State troops in the town of Rumney(?) in Hampshire County, Virginia, in October or November 1778, in the service under a Captain Peter Higgins. His lieutenant was Patrick Johnston. He states he was the Ensign, but was called Cornett. Their company was a horse company. His colonel was named Benjamin Williams, and that the company was directed by the colonel to remain in the County of Hampshire and at given periods to traverse all that section of the country on the waters of Bull Pastures, the Cow Pastures and on the head waters of the south branch of the Patomac River and in a portion of the County of Augusta Va., for the suppression of the Tories. He states that he was born and reared up in and around Hampshire County Virginia. His term of engagements was for three years under the stipulation that the company

16769Z1

should not be withdrawn from the state. The company was entirely a Volunteer company. They remained in service during the first winter, chiefly employed in guarding the country. Early next spring, our company continued it's operation in the district assigned to them. Several times during the spring we traversed the country of a hundred and forty miles, which was assigned to us. This was in 1779. During the spring after the Tories began to be numerous and our company was confined to the county of Hampshire, and in the winter following, we remained at home but were subject to be called out at any time. No occurrence of any importance took place till the spring following. We again marched through our district as many as 5 times during that summer and many skirmishes took place, but no engagement took place with the Tories or British till fall, when several severe skirmishes took place with the Tories. He states the company was in the battle of Brake's Mill on the South Branch with the Tories, on which occasion several of the Tories were killed. He states that the men and himself then returned to their homes and stayed there without ever being called out till spring, but some time in May they were called to perform their usual tour of scouting. Owing to the severity of the winter and being blockaded with ice and snow, they had not performed this tour during the winter. The company again assembled in the spring and performed 2 or 3 tours around the district. He states that he was the individual who carried the message to Old Town to Col. Milchel for a reinforcement to join our company to go against the Tories. No reinforcement came to aid the company. The company took a great many Tories and put them in Rumney(?) jail. We took a man for Smith, a wry major, and found his commission with-signed by the British officers. About the first of October we were required to go to Little York and there remained till Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the American Army. We were then marched back

to the barracks at Winchester and then our company received our discharges. He thinks he was discharged from Patrick Shannon who had charge of the barracks. He states that he saw, but was not personally acquainted with, General La-Fayette, Gen. Washington, Gen. Stephens, and knew personally, Gen. Samuel Morgan. He knew Captain Light Foot of the Horse, Lieutenant J. Sanders of the Regular Service and Captain Mathew Pigman, George Berry, Captain Robert Higgins, who was taken a prisoner and let out on parole, and Captain Benjamin Casey. He further states that he has no documentary evidence to establish his claim.

Thomas C. Brown.

James P. Adams and Jeffrey Preston, made testimony that they are well acquainted with said affiant, and make affidavit to the truthfulness of the foregoing statements.

Affiant James Camron(?) made oath before a J. P. of Floyd County, Ky. that he knew Thomas C. Brown while he was in the service of the United States. He was an officer ~~XX~~ but whether an ensign or a lieutenant, he cannot remember. But has frequently seen his uniform in the home of Captain Higgins, whom this deponent knew. He saw him in the winter of '88 and saw him off and on at various times in the service till the fall of 1799.

H. Hackett, clergyman, David Morris, and L. Harril, residents of Floyd make testimony to the identification of said applicant.

" I was born in Hampshire County Virginia on the ___ of August 1761. I have no record of my age, but know the same from what my mother told me. I was living in Hampshire County Virginia when I was called into service and lived

there many years, afterward, and removed to Floyd County twenty five years ago or more ago. I refer the War Department to the Hon. John Graham, (former Judge of the court) H. B. Mayo, Esq. R. Masters(?) Col. T. W. Graham and to D. K. Morris, present senator of the Legislature, To Gen. Alex. Lackey, Rev. Cudwith(?) Stone and Howard Tackett.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 27th day of August, 1841, Jno. Martin appeared before me, Daniel D. Jones, an acting Justice of the Peace of said County, and made oath: That the certificate of Thomas C. Brown was placed in the hands of himself and partners in business and that he believes said certificate was stolen from the drawer of the store house with other things, sometime in May last past.

Jno. P. Martin.

Thomas C. Brown was placed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin March 4, 1831.

A duplicate certificate inclosed from the War Department states that Thomas C. Brown is entitled to receive this certificate of a pension to begin March 4, 1831 and payable semi-annually on the 4th of March and the 4th of September This certificate is issued in lieu of the one dated 19th of July 1833, and which was lost or mislaid.

Given at the War Department of the United States, 18th day of September 1841.

Albert Leer(?)

Secretary of War.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 31st of March 1855, Thomas C. Brown aged 95, a resident of Floyd County appeared before a J. P. and made declaration for the purpose

of applying for bounty land.

Preston Hall and Nimrod Hall citizens of Floyd County, made declaration to the identification of the applicant.

The Kentucky land bounty warrant was for 160 acres, and the number was 23,362.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 14th of July 1857, Mary Brown, resident of said county and state, aged 60 years, appeared before Lindsay Layne, Judge of the county court and made oath: That she is the widow of Thos. C. Brown who was a cornett in the Revolutionary Army. and declares that she war married to Thos. C. Brown on the 15th of Dec. 1831 and that her husband died on the 17th of April 1857. She refers to the declaration of her husband, by which he was allowed a pension. She also ~~XXX~~ refers to her marriage certificate herewith filed to prove her marriage.

her
Mary X Brown.
mark

On the 14th of July 1857, Jno. P. Martin and B. Vaughn appeared before the Judge of Floyd County Court and state they are well acquainted with Mary Brown and make affidavit to her identification and to the above declaration.

Inclosed, was found a copy of the marriage license of Thomas C. Brown and Mary Brown, and which was issued in Floyd County Kentucky, on 14th of December 1831, by Atty. Jacob Mayo, Clerk. The marriage occurred on December 15, 1831, before S. Hamilton, Justice of the Peace.

Floyd Co., Ky.

On the 24th of October 1877, Mary Brown aged 70 or 80 years of age and a resident of Floyd Co., Ky. appeared before a deputy clerk and declares she is the same Mary Brown to whom was granted a pension certificate, payable at Louisville, Kentucky, dated 11th of April, 1857. That having failed since the year 1861 or 1862 (does not remember the exact time) but she has failed to draw her pension for 1 or 2 years. She applies for the payment due upon said certificate and thereby being deprived of same, she makes this declaration in order to secure her restoration to the pension rolls (and a new certificate, returning herewith, the original.)

" My Post Office addres is Prestonsburg, Kentucky." She appoints Samuel V. Niles, Washington, D. C., her attorney.

Mary her X mark Brown.

Wilson Brown and Steven Hall, residents of said county make affidavit to the identification of the applicant.

Solomon Stratton, Presiding
Clerk for H. H. Fitzpatrick,
Clerk of Floyd County, Ky.

Mary Brown, widow of Thomas C. Brown, Floyd Co. Ky., was admitted on the pension roll of Kentucky, from April 17, 1857, when her husband died.

Received by the Department of the Interior, from Samuel V. Niles, Washington, D. C. on the 29th of July 1870, were appeals on the case of Mrs. Mary Brown whose pension has been reduced.

Reply was referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.

(Signed) Geo. T. Metcalfe,
Chief Clerk.

* * * * * *

BOUNEY, JOSEPH S 35,782.

Va.

Floyd Co., Ky.

Joseph Bouney, aged 65 years, the 24th of last April, appears in open court and states: That he enlisted in the Revolutionary War of '76. Some time after the Battle of Brandywine, he does not redollect the exact date. But remembers that he enlisted under Captain Marquis Calmes in the second Va. Regt., commanded by Christian Philbucker(?) The first battle in which he was engaged was the battle of Monmouth and the next was at the taking of Stony Point. After that he was marched to General Muhlenburg but was, with a number of his other fellow soldiers, left sick at Halifax N. C. and after he recovered, was marched to Charleston, S. C. to the command of Captain ___Payne, but as the town was taken before they arrived, they did not ~~HHHHHH~~ arrive at Charlestown. Shortly afterward, he was attached to the command of Col. ____ Buford and was in the rear guard when Col. Tarlton defeated Col. Buford and then and there was wounded by a sword which fell and while lying in his gore, the horsemen rode over him, trod on his ankle and mashed it to pieces. He says that he has never recovered the right use of it. After this, Col. Buford got him on a horse and took him to the banks of Broad(?) River and stayed there till his wounds were healed. Then he joined GEn. Nathaniel Greene at the Seige of Trenton. Nathaniel Greene gave him a discharge as an invalid which discharge was buried by him in the dwelling house of Philip Bouney(?) This, your humble petitioner, states that afterward he joined a troop of cavalry under command of Col. Richard Bowyer and under him was engaged in a skirmish at York, a while before Cornwallis was taken in which the deponent got badly wounded in the instep in an

encounter with the British horse troops.

Joseph Bouney further states that he is in indigent circumstances through misfortune and accession of wounds; that he is incapable of laboring for his sustenance. ~~MMX~~ That he needs the assistance of his country for support.

The above was sworn to before me,

E. Shortridge,

Judge, Floyd County, Ky.

Joseph Bouney, aged 68 years, again appeared in the Circuit Court ofFloyd County on October 14, 1820 and declared on oath: That he served in the Revolutionary War as stated in the former declaration, for ~~XX~~ for which a pension was issued on July 3, 1820. That he has not, by gift, sale, or otherwise disposed of any of his property or goods in order to bring himself within limit of securing a pension. " I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, nor have I any income other than what is hereunto annexed and which is of very little value. I haveno securities, contracts, or debts due to me.

Each of the following persons owe small debts to me: Gabriel Parsons, Jordon Clay, Micajah Collier and Samuel Harris. I also owe small debts to the following: Thos. Witten, Spencer Adkins, and a small fine to the commonwealth.

Joseph his X mark Bouney, Bourney.

My family consists of my wife, aged about thirty three, and the following children: Nancy Bounley, aged 21 years, the 7th of April last, Martha Bounley, 10 years, the 13th of March, Hiram Bounley, 8 years, the 23rd of April last, Carlisle Bouney, aged 6 years, the

29th of May, last, Rebecca Bouney aged 2 years, the 1st of Nov. last and my wife, is pregnant with another."

The Secretary of War, please to forward what is done with this schedule, a true copy, of the record, as the original was lost or mislaid. Write and direct your letters to me at Prestonsburg, Ky., Floyd County.

Richard B. Lee.

A note was sent from the War Department, on the 21st of May, 1822, to the Clerk of Floyd County, Wm. J. Mayo, stating that it is required that the impression of the seal of the above schedule be made plainer.

To this letter, Wm. J. Mayo, clerk of Floyd County, replied in a letter from Prestonsburg, Ky,, that he had no seal of office, except a private seal.

Joseph Bouney, Bourney, private in the Regiment commanded by Col. Thebicker of the Va. line, was inscribed on the Pension Roll of Kentucky, to begin on the 24th of Apr. 1819. The certificate of the pension was issued 3rd of July 1820 and sent to E. Shortridge, Judge of Floyd County Kentucky.

Notification of this was sent August, XX 8th, 1822, to Richard B. Lee, Prestonsburg, Ky.

Robinson Creek,
Floyd Co., Ky.
October 23rd 1860.

Dear Sir:

I inclose a few lines for inquiry whether Sarah Bouney, widow of Joseph Bouney, deceased, succeeded in XXX getting her papers placed on file in the pension office for the War of the Revolution. And whether

anything was allowed her. Hoping to hear from you as soon as convenient. Address the letter to the undersigned, at the above address.

Yours Truly,

James Kabarts(?)

The envelope inclosing this letter was addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washingtod, D. C. A note was inscribed on the back of the envelope, stating that no widow's papers for application were on file.

* * * * **-

BROWN, SAMUEL

File # 6727

WAR of 1812.

The declaration of Samuel Brown was made before Jno. Friend, a Justice of the Peace in Floyd County Kentucky, in order to obtain a pension for wounds received in the War of 1812. " I declare on oath that I enlisted in the service as a common soldier in the month of May or June (the day not recollected) in 1813, under Captain Charles Guary(?) That I rendezvoused at Gholson's Town in Greenup County at the Little Sandy Salt Works. The time of my enlistment was for and during the war. After my enlistment, X was marched to Shreveport, by Sergeant McCall, a recruiting officer, from thence, after receiving company arms, and clothing, we marched to Fort Mauldon in Cane Brake. At the time of my enlistment, I resided in Floyd County where I now live and have resided for the past 35 years. I was under Major Croglin(?) and was under him at the time of the attack and battle. This was, according to my recollection, in 1813. After remaining there about three or four weeks I was marched

to Seneca, 9 miles above, xxxx on the river. After staying there, sometime, the company in which I was, marched back through the state of Ohio to Cincinnati to take up winter quarters. Having remained there till the first of April, 1814, I then took up the line of March, under Lieut. Scott, of the 17th Regt., for Mackanoy. We arrived at Detroit, June 20th, 1814 and remained there till the 4th day of July. I was commanded by Major Holmes and then marched against Mackanoy. The troops were marched into vessels. I was on the "Macedonia" carrying 22 guns (a brigade) The troops landed at Mackanly, I think in the last of July or the first of August 1814. I was in the battle. I was then commanded by Major Holmes, who fell on that occasion having been shot by 2 riflex balls. The Americans were defeated. From these troops, amounting to 1800 were ordered to Green Bay. We were commanded by Col. Croghn(?) Shortly after the troops landed and xx stormed the garrison, took the British Vessel and it took fire in consequence of the explosion of the fort. We landed in the evening before the aforesaid battle commenced. Lieut. Scott was ordered to guard a pass or peninsula to prevent the passage of provisions and to cut off the retreat of the British. After the company had crossed at the pass, we all sat down and the British fired upon us, when I received the 2 bullets in the right leg. (I was also lightly wounded at Mackinoy(?) which wound has disabled me so much that I am no longer able to procure my living by labor. Ix was wounded in the knee, the balls penetrating the joint in two places about the middle of the knee joint. Since receiving the wound, I have ever since, been weak in the knee and it is stiff. As I advance in years, the disability &ncreases because of the wound. I have never been xxix able to travel in any way, as much as ten miles a day, without great

pain. After receiving the wound, I was transferred to Detroit, from there to Manedon(?) and from there to Ft. Erie, from there to a station in Pennsylvania and took up quarters, became Quarter master. From thence to Chillicothe and there I received my discharge in 1815. After receiving my wounds, I never performed any service except attended to, on my crutches. My discharge will be found in the ar DARK Department. I can and will, if necessary, produce them to establish my services and the fact of the recession of my wounds in the service.

Given under my hand, this, 24th day of May 1833.

Samuel Brown.

Robert Herrell, declares on oath: That he is personally acquainted with said Brown and knew him before the last war, having been neighbors before and fellow citizens during the war. That he (Robt. Herrell) accompanied him throughout, till the time of his being wounded. This deponent, having been in the company with said Brown, knows personally of Samuel Brown having received the 2 wounds in the knee and that the wound was severe. " Mr. Brown served till he was discharged in 1815, but from the wounds received, he was unable to do action.

Sworn to and subscribed, June 1833.

Prestonsburg, Ky.

12th June 1833.

We, James Hereford and Beabulin, physicians, state on oath that we have examined the wounds received by Samuel Brown and that it appears

to us that one of the wounds received, penetrated the upper extremity of the Tibia and the other, the lower extremity of the knee, and we hereby state that the disability is acknowledged and we are of decided opinion that a pension should be given, as the degree of disability affects the whole body, because of [illegible] energy and strength destroyed by the wound which produces weakness and stiffness, and when moved, causes great pain and uneasiness in the joints.

Sworn to and subscribed before Stephen Hamilton, J. P. Floyd Co.

On the back of the application sent to the commissioner of Pensions was inscribed: "Col. Edwards, do not forget the wounded soldier."

Robt. W. Johnson.

Floyd County Court.

Samuel Brown appeared this day in court before a Justice of the Peace and states: That he was disabled while in the service, during the Revolutionary War, as formerly stated by him. That the reason why his name does not appear on the Roll as a disabled soldier, is that he was about two miles off, (at Paint Creek) from Chillicothe Ohio, when the examination took place. That he endeavored to get back but could not. That the only officers he could prove his services by, or securing the wounds, would be Scott, the Lieutenant, mentioned in his declaration heretofore submitted and Martin T. Hawkins of Fayette County, Kentucky. That he never knew Lieutenant Scott's Christian name or his place of residence. That he addressed a letter by Henry C. Harris to Capt. Hawkins in Fayette County, to know the proper certificate, and that he received a

letter fromJoseph Ficklin in answer to the letter, writting to know if Capt. Hawkins had received the letter addressed to him. That Hawkins had been dead for several years. Joseph Ficklin is the post master at Lexington Kentucky and his letter is referred to and inclosed. He further states that when he got to Chillicothe, Dr. Moore, who examined the wound, had gone to Mcarthur's about 5 miles from Chillicothe and that he knows of no commissioned officers now living whose testimony he can procure. He therefore prays that, as he has been unable to produce the best testimony, the next best will be received.

Sworn to, and subscribed, this Dec. 20th 1833.

Samuel Brown.

Treasury Department,
3rd Auditors Office
August 24, 1833.

The name of Samuel Brown, as private is found on the Rolls of a Detachment of United States troops stationed at Newport Kentucky under the command of Capt. Bryson of the 15th Infantry, to the 31st of December 1813, to have enlisted May 13, 1813, for during the war and is reported "sick" and on the same rools to have been reported in the hospital, to the 28th of February 1814. On the Rolls for March and April 1814, he is noted to have joined Lt. Scott on the 2nd of April 1814. He is next borne on the Rolls of Captain Hawkins company, 17th Infantry, to the 31st of October 1814 (being the first muster after the organization of the company) and is mustered "Present" without remark. The Rolls of the 17th

Infantry, so far as they can be found, offer no evidence of his having been wounded while in the service.

Lexington, Kentucky,

November 24, —— (Yr. Missing

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Mr. C. Hawkins, Harris(?) Esq., is still here. Mr. Hawkins, Harris(?) has been dead for 15 years. His children resided near this place and died formerly.

The falling star here was watched with considerable alarm. This is the 2nd occurrence on record. 12th of November 1799, Ellicott had a similar sight in E. Flanders(?) ~~XXXXX~~ Humbolt saw a similar sight in Latin America and in Europe. This star, which was in sight here, was calculated by Humboldt, Humbolt()? to be 1419 miles high.

The newspapers will furnish extracts of Humbolt's work, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours Respectfully,

Joseph Fickin.

To the Commissioner of Pensions, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Floyd County Kentucky

December 6, 1833.

Samuel Reagan states that for 18 months during the last war, Samuel

Reagan and he were mess mates . That they were together at the battle of lower Sandusky and at Mackanoy, when Brown was wounded while guarding the pass.

Col. Robt. XX Johnson wrote a letter to Col. Edwards, commissioner of Pensions, assuring him, that if necessary, said Brown could send certificates of respectable people such as the clerk of the court, Gen. Mackey, or the post master at Prestonsburg, in Floyd County, stating that Brown came back here before he was well and that it is known and believed here that he was disabled in the service of the United States. Part of a letter from W. C. Harris is XXX given at the same time, as follows, "A better soldier XX never shouldered a musket in defense of liberty in the service of the United States than Samuel Brown. I hope Col. Edwards will allow him a pension, but at the same time, I am aware that he is required to do all he can to secure evidence of the wounds."

Samuel Brown, private of Captain Croghan's Company of Ft. Sandusky, who is rated totally disabled, was enlisted on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence December 1833. The certificate was issued January 21st. 1834.

A letter was written on the 5th of March 1835, by Samuel Brown to the Secretary of War, stating that he herewith is returning his pension certificate and wishes to have it arranged that he can draw his pay from this time forward in the territory of Arkansas, because he was moving to Washington, County in that state. He asks that the pension be made payable and the pension certificate sent to H. B. Mayo, Prestonsburg Kentucky.

A letter written by Clerk, H. B. Mayo, from Prestonsburg, Ky.

on May 23, 1835, to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. requesting that the necessary arrangements be made to enable Samuel Brown, invalid pensioner, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, to draw his pension at the most convenient place to Washington County Arkansas. "And forward the papers to me as early as convenient, so that I can forward to him."

* * * * * *

CAMRON, JAMES W 3767
or Va.
CAMERON

Ann C.
or Anna C.
Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 17th of September 1832, James Camron, aged 74, appeared before the Justices of the Peace of the Court of Floyd County Kentucky and made oath: That he enlisted in the year 1779 with one Abraham Tipton, (a recruiting officer) and served in the western(?) Regt., known by the name of the western batallion. He was mustered into the service in the continental line under Joseph Crockett, Col., Abram ~~XXX~~ Tipton, Capt., Henry Dearvin(?) Lieutenant. He enlisted 12 years and secured the bounty in cont-~~XXX~~ inental money. He left the service sometime in November 1781. He resided, when he enlisted, in Shenendoah Va., five miles from Millers Town.

When he first enlisted, and the regiment was assembled to duty, he was marched to Winchester, Virginia. He there remained till the next spring. From there, we went to Albemarle Barracks. He then guarded the prisoners all the fall following and from there, we marched to Fredrickstown, Maryland, and took with us the prisoners from the Albemarle Barracks and delivered them up there. We remained in Fredrickstown that winter till spring and from there the Regt. marched, early in the spring to Shepherdstown Va., and remained there till May or June. From there we marched, early in the spring to Shepherdstown Va., and remained till May or June. From there we marched to the Monongahala, keeping the greater part of Braddock's road. From there the regiment went to Fort Pitt, Pa. from a place called the New Stone. From Fort Pitt, we raised the boats which were sunk at Ft. Pitt, and then proceeded down the river. We stopped at an island, below Ft. Pitt, and 3 of the soldiers were killed by the Indians. They had scattered off from the army to shoot at a mark and while culling the bullets out, all three were shot down. The Indians escaped and crossed the river in a canoe before they could be overtaken. The regiment then moved to the falls of the Ohio, while General Clash commanded. We there remained till my time expired. He received his discharge, and took the Kentucky trail after leaving Logan's Fort, and returned by the road which went by the Crab Orchard; he reached home in January. He states that during the time he stayed at the Falles of the Ohio, Capt. Tipton and Captain Charman, both got killed by the Indians in passing Logan's Fort to the falls.

He relinquishes any claim to any pension or annuity except this one.

his
James X Cameron.
mark

James Cameron was placed on the roll of Kentucky to begin 4th of March 1846. Certificate of pension was issued May 17th 1833.

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Floyd County.

James Cameron, Revolutionary War pensioner, states that during the whole of his services in the Revolution, he served as a corporal. That he served two years under Gen. George R. Clark. He wishes his pension to be increased from the pay of a private to the pay of a corporal, and wishes the additional pay to start 1st March 1831.

Sworn and subscribed Sept. 22, 1834.

James his X mark Camron.

Tazewell, County, Virginia.

On this, 20th of March 1846, Anne C. Caeron, aged 84 years, resident of said county and state, made the following declaration on oath: That she is the widow of James Cameron, pensioner of the United States for services rendered in the Revolutionary War. That she was legally married to the said James Cameron on the 20th of July 1784. That James Cameron died on the 25th of October 1838 and that she has since intermarried with no other person. She further declares that said James Cameron, who resided in Floyd County, received his pension at Frankfort, Kentucky. That after his death she removed to this county and that she is not able to come personally before court, by reason of bodily infirmity.

Anne her X mark Cameron.

Tazewell County, Virginia.

This day, Duncan Camron, appeared before Thomas S. Cornahan, J. P. and made oath: That the annexed memorandum is of the ages of the children of James Cameron deceased, and Anne C. Cameron, the present deponent for a pension. That the said Anna C. Cameron was of Dutch descent and the memorandum is made in that language with the exception of the age of James Camron. He also understood it to be in the handwriting of the brother of the affiant (the latter not being able to write himself) With the exception of James Cameron's age, he cannot find who wrote them. This affiant who is 52 years of age recollects the memorandum to have been in the possession of James Cameron and the affiant, for 40 years at least.

Duncan his X mark Camron.

FAMILY RECORD

Translation.

Elizabeth is born into this world October 17, 1785.

Daniel is born December 13, in the year 1787.

Jacob is born into the light of this world on the 5th of XX February in the year 1792.

Duncan Cameron is born XXXXXX 5th of September 1794.

James Cameron is born 7th of February 179 (2) ? (Illegible in original)

Mina or Mary Camron is born on the 26th day of December 17-- (missing) into this world.

Felix Cameron is born on the 17th day of October 1798 on a wednesday.

The old record in German was torn and very yellow from age. Translation from the German was made by Ira J. Arnold, March 28th 1913.

Tazewell Co., Va.

Apr. 29, 1846.

Jno. Thompson appeared before a Justice of the Peace and stated on oath: That was present at the marriage of James Cameron and Anna C. Spangler (present declarant for a pension) He does not remember the date precisely bu it was before his own marriage which was some 57 or 58 years ago.

Jno. Thompson.

Tazewell Co. Va.

Apr. 29, 1846.

Archibald Thompson appeared in court and declared on oath: That some time before the marriage of his brother Jno. which took place place between 55 and 60 years ago, James Cameron and Anna C. Spangler came to his father's house to be married. This affiant was in the oats field at work and does not remember whether he came to the house to see the ceremony or not, but that coming home in the ~~M~~ evening, he heard the fact of the marriage spoken of by his father's family.

Tazewell Co. Va.

Nov. 30, 1848.

Mrs. Anne Cameron appeared before James(?) L. Lay and Stephen Fox Justices fo the Peace of Knox Co. and made oath: That she is the widow of James Cameron and received a pension as such. That she has never remarried, but remains his widow. This declaration was made in order to receive the benefit of the further provision for serving widows and soldiers of the Revolution.

Anne C. Cameron , ~~widow~~ widow of James Cameron was placed on the Roll of Va. to begin 4th of March 1843. Certificate of pension was issued

14th of March 18 46.

On back of the record of the pension certificate was inscribed "Anne C. Cameron, widow of James Cameron married 1784. Husband died 25th of Oct 1838.

James Cameron who served two years as private under Col. Crockett, in the Revolutionary War, was placed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin 4th of March 1831. Certificate of Pension was issued May 17, 1833.

* * * * * *

CONNELLY, HENRY — W 8188

TEMPY — BLWt30599-160-55

N. C.

Floyd Co., Ky.

On this, 15th of Aug. 1833, appeared Henry Connelly, resident of said County and state, aged 81 years and made oath: That he ~~HHXX~~ enlisted in the service and commanded 100 men as state troops of North Carolina, called "Militia" as the Captain there of, on the 7th of July 1777 for five years or during the war, in Guilford North Carolina. His colonel in the first instance was Col. Jno. Williams, then under Col. Baeely, Paeely(?), then under Col. Taylor and lastly by Col. Billy Washington. This applicant's Company was a horse company and was raised for the especial purpose of keeping them, to prevent attacks of a daring Tory Col. by the name of Fanning, who had made several attempts in the neighborhoods of Salisbury and Charlotte, during the first year of this applicant's source. By order of his colonel the company traveled and marched to Rowan and Guilford in order to keep Fanning and his confederates down during

this year. In the month of October, the company [illegible]tered his troop(?) andcounted them with some loss. The rendezvous of the Tories was in that region of the country called "The Haw." Which was at the ford of the Haw River. These countries and the adjacent neighborhood was assigned this applicant and his company continued to do this duty during this year (1778) having been assigned here by the Governor of North Carolina, in the June 1778. In the winter of 1778, he and his company rendezvoued at Salisbury. Particulars of the year's services were the fights with the Tories. They were raging in the north with that distinguished and active officer, Col. Wm. Davidson. We were on duty to keep down the Tories who were so numerous in this region of North Carolina, and during the year 1778, the men suffered much for clothes and necessities. This applicant could not get a breakfast for $100. in ~~MANY~~ Continental money during this year. By the orders of the Governor, this applicant's company was placed under the direction of Col. David who then commanded the North Carolina Cavalry, but we received the old orders and my district still remained as they were under my former orders. Early in March 1779, the Tories broke out with great fury at a place called the "Haw fields." This applicant and his company responded and dislodged them with the assistance of Col. Lytte(?) from Rowan who commanded a Regiment of Militia. During this year, the Tories were fast accumulating in Rowan, and this applicant's horse company was almost withdrawn from Guilford to that section of North Carolina. The Whigs, this year, took a great many Tories, who were put in jail and confined at Hillsboro and Salisbury. In the month of November 1779, orders were received by Pacely(?) from Col. David, the commanding Col. to rendezvous at Salisbury, but about this time news arrived at our camp that Gen. Lincoln was over taken at Charlestown and all were taken prisoners. Gen. Davidson now crossed the country in several skirmishes with the Loyalist in which this applicant and his company, with several hundred other men, actually participated. About this time, in the western part of

North Carolina, the Tories had collected to a great amount and we marched against them at Colson Mills in May 1780 as well as this applicant recollects, it was just before or about the time of Cate's Defeat at Camden. During this winter and fall, the applicant's company abandoned this district and under Col. Davie, David(?) and Gen. Davidson approached(?) the voyage of Lord Cornwallis through North Carolina. At the time of the approach to Charlotte, under Col David, the troops hurled themselves to get the enemy. On the enemy's approach, the company's commander, by the applicant, received the first oust from Tarlton's cavalry and the firing began on the left wing. The troops were commanded by Col. Davie in person and for 3 times we succeeded in the repulsion of the enemy. In this battle we had many men killed. In Dec. before Christmas, Gen. Nathaniel Greene from the north, took command of us all. He, by his proclamation, and the orders of our governor, were placed under his command and assembled at Charlotte. From there, the applicant was placed under Col. Washington and marched to South Carolina to Augusta and after marching for several days, news came that Tarlton's troops were after us. We were all now under Gen. Morgan and a terrible conflict ensued at the Cow Pens by Tarlton's men and the army under General Morgan at the "Cow Pens." Here the Americans were victorious and we took a gre at many military cannons, baggage and 600 or 700 British and Tory prisoners. That was in January 1781. It was cold weather but was inclined to be ~~RAINY~~ rainy. During this battle, the co. was placed under Col. Howard on the extreme right of the division and the applicant commanded a company. Our company was about to catch up and our horses which were about 400 paces in the rear of the line of battle fell upon us with great fury, but we were fortunately relieved by Washington's legion which hastened to our assistance. After this engagement we formed

a junction with General Greene and retreated with him to Dan(?) and crossed over into Virginia and remained there but a short time and marched back to Guilford Court House and this applicant participated in this battle. But his men in a panic, flew at the approach of the enemy and although this applicant endeavored to rally them it was impossible and many even retreated to their homes. But this applicant continued to command and to fight till the Americans were thrown into disorder and confusion and were defeated. This applicant was not well and his company, being broken, ontained a respite for a while; it being granted to him. He remained at home and did not go with ~~GREENE~~ General Greene to Ninety Six. There was "no pay" and through the summer he could not get ~~HIM~~ his company to assemble, because their families needed them at home. He went from Guilford on to Virginia and in ~~AU~~ September 1781 raised a small volunteer company for 3 months to join General Washington at Little York. Little York, however was taken before this applicant arrived. He knew a great many continental officers and Regiments, and militia officers, during his services. In October, the tour of service of the company of Montgomery County, just mentioned were given their discharges by him (the applicant) After he gave them their discharges he returned to North Carolina where he received the thanks of the Governor and a certificate, stating his services. The applicant knew General Smallwood, General Davidson, General Rutherford, General Pickens, General Sumner, General Otto Williams, Col. Cleveland, Col. Lytte, Col. Wm. Washington, Col. Malmedy, Col. Lee, from Va., Gen. Gadson, Col. Howard who commanded the 3rd Md. Regt., Capt. Holgin, Col. Pacoly, Jno. Williams, the Baron De Kalp(?) Col. Perverd and other continental and militia officers.

" I have no documentary evidence in my favor and having forwarded it with my commission, about six years ago, by General Alexander

Luckey to the War Department." It has never been returned to this applicant. He received a letter from the Secretary of war stating that he was in as not being a regular, and could not be allowed a pension. His commission was from the Governor of North Carolina. He has made search and inquiry for it for sometime and now believes that it is lost or mislaid. He refers the War Department to Henry B. Mayo Esq., the Hon. David K. Harris, Col. Francis A. Brown, Col. Jno. Tanhoose, the Rev. Henry Dixon, Rev.C. Stone, Rev. Samuel Hamma, Rev. Ezekial Stone, Col. Wallace Bailey, Andrew Hule, Esq. Col. Jno. Rice and Jacob Mayo Esq, clerk of Floyd County Circuit Court. All of whom can testify to his services and as his being an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Connelly.

Wallace Bailey, a clergyman and resident of Floyd County Kentucky, and Jno. Rice, resident of same, make affidavit to the above statements made by the applicant, before James Davis, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County Kentucky.

" I was born in Chester County Pennsylvania on May 2, 1751. I have no record of my age in any way, except in my father's Bible, written in Dutch. I have it now at my House. I was living in Guilford County N. C. when I enlisted. I had lived there since my father moved from Chester Pennsylvania. I lived 3 years in Montgomery County Virginia. Since, I have lived in this county where I now live. I was a volunteer, called by the Governor of North Carolina, and was called in the state troops or militia. A Band of men were under my command; they were drafted for 18 months and a small portion for 6 months and about forty of them were volunteers for during the war. I was called into service as a volunteer by a Recruiting Officer, by the name of Holgin. I was directed by Governor Burke and Col. Davie to keep ~~fX~~ down Faming, Guilford and Rowan." This the applicant did with 100 men.

He served, in 1777 in this capacity. Likewise in 1778 and in the fall of 1779. He then joined General Davidson and was with him at the Battle of Colson's Mill where he got wounded This was in May or June 1780 at the Battle of Hillsboro and he had 19 of his horsemen killed and eleven wounded on the field. Seven died the next day of their wounds.

Henry Connelly.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this 29th of August 1833, Jonathan Pyth(?) Pytts resident of Floyd County, appeared before a Justice of the Peace in Floyd County and made oath relative to the services of Henry Connelly: That he removed into Rowan County North Carolina, long before the war and that during the year 1777 Captain Henry Connelly, who was a captain of the Horse Company from Guilford moved into the neighborhood of the uncle of the affiant and [illegible] with whom this officer served. His business, he told us was to assist in keeping the Tories down. A great many Scotch(?) Tories had accumulated under Fanning, many about the "Haw fields" and a place called Crow SS Creek. He was, off and on, during that year in Rowan and a small term in Salsburry. In 1778 he and his company were in Rowan, he knew very well that they were in Rowan in the year 1779 also, for he was, according to the affiant's recollection, all the year in Rowan [illegible] until Col. Wm. Davidson came back from Gen. Washington's army and ordered men to help General Lincoln at Charlestown, S. C. The affiant saw Captain Connelly with his horse Company freguently in Rowan County and the following year the affiant again saw him and his company just before General Greene got to Dan. He was along with his army.

his
Jonathan X Pyth.
mark

Mesias Hall, aged 65, appeared before John Friend, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County Kentucky and made oath: That he is a native of North Carolina and that he recollects many incidents of the close of the Revolution. That he lived and was raised near neighbor to Capt. Henry Connelly. That it was understood from all persons that he served in the North Carolina State troops.

Wm. Haney, aged 75 years makes oath: That in 1781 he became acquainted with Captain Henry Connelly of the North Carolina Light Horse of ~~Mil~~ which he was the commanding officer in the North Carolina Troops; when General Greene's Army marched into Virginia, he was with the army. "I was in the Battle of Guilford, I well remember. I have known him many years since the Revolutionary War."

Wm. Haney.

Benedict Wadkins, aged 74 and a resident of Floyd County, appeared in court and made oath: That he knew when Captain Connelly was commissioned as a captain, and that he served in the capacity for several years. That when he came to this country several years ago, Captain Connelly was here and since then he has known him well. That the Tories were very bad in the western part of the state and Captain Connelly was commissioned to keep them down. " I distinctly remember that he commanded 100 men and they were chiefly the ~~XXXX~~ Dutch soldiers."

Robert Wadkins.

Philip Williamson, of Lawrence County, aged 84 years appeared in Floyd County Kentucky and made oath: That he knows personally that in the fall of 1777 Captain Henry Connelly, now of this County was constituted and commissioned Captain in the North Carolina Cavalry. " I was fre-

quently with him in the Revolutionary war, in the County of Rowan North Carolina, in the summer of 1788 and saw him several times in Hillsboro, where the prisoners were kept. When General Greene and his company retreated from Cornwallis, I again saw Capt. Connelly. The cavalry was compelled to assist the cavalry over the streams. I saw him a day or two ~~MEXXX~~ after the battle of Guilford and on different occasions during the Revolution. Captain Connelly was a captain by the troops raised by North Carolina (not Continental)

This was sworn before Frances A. Brown, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County Kentucky.

Philip his X Mark Williamson.

On 1st of December 1833, Henry Connelly, resident of Floyd County, aged 81 years, appeared before Court and made oath similar to the above declaration, stating that he served full time during the Revolutionary War and desserves full pay.

Henry Connelly.

A letter was written from Prestonsburg, on March 13, 1834, to the Commissioner of Pensions and the War Department, from H. C. Harris, in behalf of Henry Connelly. He stated that the witnesses of the case of said Connelly, were men of integrity and standing. That Connelly is Dutch and he had difficulty in understanding most of the things the old man said in makinghis statement. "His grandson was in to see me yesterday. I told him what had been done, and from what I found out about the old ~~XXX~~ man his condition is serious and it is doubtful whether he will live. He is very low." He further stated that if the old man should get well enough to sit up, then perhaps he would ask the action of Congress on his case. "It

is all left to you. I have done all I can do etc."

H. C. Harris.

Henry Connelly was placed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin 4th of March 1831. Certificate of Pension was issued 24th of Feb. 1834 and recorded by Daniel Boyd, Clerk of Floyd County Kentucky.

Johnson County Kentucky.

On this, 30th day of September, 1857, appeared before me, George Nelson, Justice of the Peace, Tempy Connelly, aged 71 years who made the following oath: That she is the widow of Captain Henry Connelly deceased. That he drew a pension, but having been a cont in, she beleives he should have drawn a larger pension, and asks the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions to allow her a pension and to send the certificate, of the evidence ofsame to her Attorney, Isaac L. Trabue, Frankfort, Kentucky and that she was married to Capt. Connelly, in the year 1833 and that they lived together as husband and wife till the day of his death which occurred on May 7, 1840. That she has never intermarried again but remains his widow.

Tempy her X mark Connelly.

Tempy Connelly, on the same date appointed her attorney. That she wished to prosecute her claim to a pension which was due her husband and which she beleives is due her in that he was entitled to and should have received an increase of pension. " I hereby authorize my attorney to administer on the estate of my aforesaid husband in any court in D. C. or any court of the United States, in case it should be done.

Tempy her X mark Connelly.

This was sworn to, in the presence of Martha X mark Cordell, and Margaret her X mark Hitchcock.

This claim was filed in Franklin County, October 13, 1851, by James H. Batchelor, Notary Public.

A letter written from Wm. J. Clark Comptroller at Raleigh North Carolina, November 10th 1851, to F. J. Trabue Esq,, states in parts that he has examined the records of this office , respecting the Revolutionary War services of Captain Henry Connelly, and " I regret to say, unsuccessfully. A portion of the records are undoubetdly lost. The Capitol was burned a-bout 25 years ago and many of the papers of this office were destroyed. In addition I find a remark in the journal of a commissioner having appointed in regard to the state of North Carolina against the United States. That Col. (but afterwards General) MAXIMUM J. R. Davis, neglected to make a return of the Cav lry forces of this state under his command and were experiencing difficulty which they were experiencing in making out the accounts of the Dragoons.

The abstract which you place before me, contains the best history of the Revolutionary War Struggle from 1777 to 1781, in the middle Counties of North Carolina which I have ever seen. There are not five men in the state who could have written such concise and correct a history. I could not have done it and I have studied the subject for 10 years, and enjoyed unusual opportunity for information. The officer, places, and dates are all correct. Where did he get them? For you must remember the History of the Revolutionary War in North Carolina has not been written, (except for the Colonel Wheeler History, now in preparation) The presumption then, is powerfully strong that his statements relative to his services were correct.

I hope to sometime write a memoir of the period embraced in the declaration, and will keep his letter to refer to."

Wm. J. Clarke, comptroller.

On the 10th of March 1853, James Trimble, clerk of Floyd County produced the marriage certificate of Henry Connelly, and Tempy Hitchcock, which occurred on March 3, 1832 in Floyd County, by Ezekial Stone, Baptist preacher.

Johnson County, Kentucky.

On the 28th of November 1853, before James Berry(?) Judge of Johnson County Court, Tempy Connelly, old and infirm woman appeared and made declaration similar to the above statements, in order to receive a pension. She says she at lives upwards of 8 miles from the county seat and has to travel rough roads and cross a creek to get there. She also states that she has no carriage or buggy to ride to town in and she wishes the Honorable Commissioner of ensions to give as much credit to her statements as if they were made in open court.

Tempy her X mark Connelly.

On June 30, 1855, in Johnson County, Tempy Connelly, aged 74, resident of Johnson County made declaration in order to obtain Bounty Land and appointed her attorney, Isaac H. Trabue of Louisville to prosecute her case. She states that she is still the widow of Henry Connelly, who died at the head waters of Little Paint in Floyd County Kentucky on the 7th of May 1838.

John Hitch cock and Matcock (?) Hitchcock were witnesses.

Tempy Connelly, widow of Henry Connelly was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence the 3rd of February 1853. Certificate of pension was issued 31st of May 1854.

An increase of pension was granted to Tempy Connelly. The increase was to commence the 4th of March 1831.

* * * * * *

CAINS, RICHARD S 35, 822

Va.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On June 16, 1818, Richard Cains, aged 64 years, appeared in court at Prestonsburg Kentucky and made statement on oath: That he enlisted in the service of the United States against the common enemy in the year of 1779, he thinks, under the command of Colonel Moffett and was taken to Staunton and there received his bounty from Col. Samson Mathews. He was under the command of Captain Adam Wallace. He was in a small skirmish at Monk's Corner. That he was in the Battle of Blueford's Defeat at the Hanging Rock, South Carolina, where he was taken prisoner and received 4 wounds, one by a bayonet in his arm, one in his head and right wrist, both by a sword. In a few days he was paroled. The parole was signed by Col. Benjamin Tarleton Then he enlisted for 13 months and served about 12 months before he was taken prisoner. Sometime after he returned home, he received a certificate of enlistment from Col. Samson Matthews by virtue of which he was given an honorable discharge. He gave the certificate and discharge to Mr. Sinclaire(?) In Staunton, he drew his soldier's pay, but not his

discharge, and from age and infirmity and the wounds received, he is unable to support himself and family by manual labor. That he is in very reduced circumstances of property and needs the support of his country.

Richard his X mark Cains.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Alexander Lackey appeared in open court in said county and made declaration on oath: That he has been acquainted with Richard Cains for 10 or 12 years. That he is a poor man, afflicted with the palsy.

Alexander Lackey.

This is to certify that Richard Cain who , it appears, is now, and has been for many years, a resident of Floyd County Kentucky, joined my detached Regiment in Virginia as a private soldier on the Continental establishment in the Spring of the year 1779. That he marched to the south and continued with the Regiment till the latter part of May, 1780 when the Regiment, under my command was defeated at Saxsaws South Carolina. It appears from many sword wounds and under the circumstances that Richard Cains was badly wounded, from which wounds he has, in a great measure, lost the use of his right hand. He appeared to be well entitled to a pension. From Saxsaws, Cain says he returned home, to Augusta County Virginia and that he has never received any pension and compensation from his country, except his pay and depreciation.

Given under my hand in Scott County Kentucky, this 14th day of December 1818.

A. Buford, late Colonel
of the 11th Virginia Regiment.

1676371

Richard Gains was placed on the Invalid Pension Roll, of Kentucky, to commence on the 20th of Nov. 1818. Certificate issued 22nd June 18 (19) ?

* * * * * *

CHILDERS, PLEASANT
or SARAH
CHILDRESS

R 1924
N. C.

On the 18th of October 1818 Pleasant Childers, appeared in court before the Judge of Floyd County, and made statement on oath: That he was enlisted in Warren County N. C. for 9 months, in May 1780, and served in the company commanded by James Parker of the 5th Carolina Regiment under Col. Armstrong. He thinks, upon reflection that Parker was adjutant and Wm. Christmas(?) was Captain. That he continued to serve till March 1781 when he was honorably discharged at Crop Creek, North Carolina by Captain Armstrong. That he was in the service for 9 months and the battles of Stone and Guilford.

Sworn and declared before B. Mills.

Jacob Saunders who was also sworn at the same time and place declares on his oath: That he is acquainted with the aforenamed applicant Pleasant Childers. That he appears to be an unhealthy man, so as to affect his labor, and is in need of assistance from his country.

Floyd County Circuit Court

July 25th 1822.

On this day came Joseph Bourney into open court and made oath:

That he was in the Revolutionary War and personally knows that Pleasant Childers was a regular soldier as stated and saw him at Guilford Court House 2 or 3 days before the battle.

Sworn to before Silas M. Hobbins, Circuit Judge.

On back of the affidavit was written: " If this is sufficient, send the certificate directed to me at Floyd County Court House, Prestonsburg Kentucky. If it is not sufficient, write what is wanting for it as soon as possible.

Wm. Mayo, Clerk of Floyd.

The name, Pleasant Childers, does not appear on the muster roll of the North Carolina line in the Revolutionary War.

Given under my hand, the 10th of June 1819.

Wm. Hill,

Secretary of North Carolina.

Thomas Lovelady an old Revolutionary War soldier, appeared in court and made oath: That he saw Pleasant Childers while he was in the service and that it was more than 9 months between the first time and the last time, he saw him in the service.

Knox County Kentucky.

Pleasant Childers made schedule of his property, stating that he is a very poor man. That he is a laborer, but has no certain trade. He is 59 years of age, and has a wife aged 59 and two children living with them. One boy is about 17 years of age and the other boy is about 14 years of age.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 29th of April 1823, Pleasant Childers an old Revolutionary soldier aged 60 years, appeared in Circuit Court in the said County and made oath similar to the above, in order to obtain a pension. He stated that

on the 19th of October 1818, he applied for a pension but has not received it.

Pleasant his X mark Childers.

Pleasant Childers of Floyd County was placed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence December 7, 1824. Certificate of pension was issued 10th of February 1825.

Pike County Kentucky.

On the 28th of October 1839, Sarah Childers aged 78 appeared in Circuit court and made oath: That she is a resident of ~~BX~~ said county and that she is the widow of Pleasant Childers who was a private in the Revolutionary war, and who was a pensioner. That she has frequently heard him relate of his services in the Revolutionary war. That she always understood from him that he enlisted when he was 16 years of age and that he formerly had a written discharge, but left it in the possession of an acquaintance and the friend's house burned and with it, her husband's discharge. She states that their marriage took place in Buckingham County Virginia and that the person who married them was very old and she has no idea he is living yet. She says she is very old and cannot recollect many of the incidents in connection with her husband's services, but refers to his former declaration now on file in the Pension Bureau.

She states that she was married to Pleasant Childers on Apr. 16, 1785. That her husband died on the 25th of April 1839, with Colic, and that she still remains his widow.

This affidavit was ~~sax~~ sworn to before John D. Mims, Clerk of Pike County Court.

Pike County Kentucky.

December 21, 1839.

On this day, Thomas Owens Sr., and James Hamilton appeared before a Justice of the Peace and made oath: That he has been acquainted with Mrs. Sarah Childers widow of late Pleasant Childers for the last fifteen years and was well acquainted with Pleasant Childers, prior to the time he was enrolled as a Revolutionary War pensioner up to the time of his death. That he was well known in his neighborhood as a man of honesty and integrity and considered deserving of a pension and his opinion is that if there had been any illegitimate children born to the said Pleasant Childers and Sarah Childers it would have developed itself before the public. He further states that he has been acquainted with Sarah Childers for five years and was now doing business in the neighborhood where said Pleasant Childers and Sarah Childers lived. That he had been doing business there for the past five years. That said Childers and his wife were rated as reputable citizens and he had never heard the legality of their marriage questioned, in the least.

Thomas Owen Sr.

Pike County Kentucky.

On the 19th of May 1851, Nathaniel Childers, resident of Pikeville, Kentucky appeared in open court and made oath in order to obtain the amount due to obtain the amount due to the line of Sarah Childers: Thathe is the son of Pleasant Childers, deceased who was a pensioner. That his said father died on April 29, 1838. He states that the maiden name of his mother was Sarah Jeffries. That she was married to said Pleasant Childers about the year 1785 in the county of Buckingham Virginia. That ~~sometime~~ since the time of the marriage of Pleasant Childers and Sarah Childers, they sustained the relation of husband and wife and that after the death of Pleasant Childers, Sarah Childers did not again marry. This declarent further states that his mother, said Sarah Childers died on the 19th of August

1843. That said Pleasant and Sarah Childers lived together and raised 7 children now known to be living, whose names are Lucy, Elizabeth, Sally, Jesse, Nathaniel, and Flemon(?)

Nathaniel Childers.

I, Rolfe Eldridge, clerk of the county court in Buckingham Virginia, made certification that he had carefully examined the records and files in his office and has not been able to find any register returned of the marriage of Pleasant Childers and Sarah Jeffries, but that a license issued from this office to them for that purpose appeared by a bond given on the 30th of March 1785 and signed by Pleasant Childers and John Jeffries.

"That no register is found here, ought to raise no presumption that the marriage did not take place, as is often the case(in those days moreso) that the minister of the Gospel failed to return to the office, lists of marriages solemnized by them."

Rolfe Eldridge, Clerk of

Buckingham, County Va.

The claim of Sarah Childers was rejected.

* * * * * *

DARTEN, EDWARD S 30983

Va.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this 12th day of December 1833, Edward Darten, resident of county aforesaid, aged 82 years appeared in court and made oath: That in

the spring of 1776, the Indians became troublesome in the western part of Virginia and were preventing the immigrants from going into Kentucky. This applicent was then residing in Washington County Virginia on the waters of Powell's River in Powell's Valley. Col. Wm. Campbell, Col. of this company ordered that a volunteer company should be raised to suppress the Indians. This company, in March, 1776 under Captain Beckley and Lieutenant Cowan, Ensign Robinson immediately commenced their march from Powell's Valley to Cumberland Gap and there we were fired upon by the Indians. The firing was continued warmly on both sides for sometime and the Indians gave way, fled and formed a formidable band against us. We retreated in all haste to the settlements. The Indians we fought were the Cherokees. We remained but a short time and having been joined by a band of volunteers, we again marched to the frontiers. We got back in the last part of July 1776. After being back but a short time, we were attacked near Cumberland Mountain by about 40 Indians. We out numbered them by a few. The firing was commenced by the Indians who lay crouched behind logs and rocks. This skirmish lasted for 3 hours. A few Indians were killed. Our company lost several, among whom were Dickerson, Humphrey and Solomon Kendrick. We remained there till the last of August and then went back to the settlements, all broken up as they had done for six years befors. We guarded the fort till late in November. We all received our discharges. On the first of April 1777 the Indians again returned to Clinch and Powell's Valley and commenced plundering and murdering in the settlements in that region. A volunteer company was raised by Captain John Moody and Lieutenant Robinson (My ensign the year before) Colonel Campbell gave us orders. I voluntesred for six months again. Unless a force was kept in the field against the Indians, the settlements had no security. Colonel Campbell did not accompany us but gave us orders.HH About this time the forces in North Caro-

lina commenced their operations and they were ordered by a few from the south fork of the Holstein and who frequently stole the horses belonging to the Whigs and carried them to the Tories in North Carolina. Our company marched to the mouth of the north fork of the Holstein and took a western(?) direction for Powell's Valley on the frontiers. Here we remained scouting till August 1777, when we were attacked by a band of Indians.At daybreak, after a severe skirmish and winning fight, we were forced to retreat. The brother of this applicant was killed and kept by the Indians. Also a man by the name of Michael Auxier, another by the name of Liton, and one William Priest were killed and several were wounded. The Cherokees were embldying in large numbers to commence war. They had painted themselves and had the war dance. For fear of being cut off, we retreated to the settlements. Locke(?) of North Carolina, and Christy of Va. marched to beat down the Cherokees. The Indians formed a plan to kill on the settlements of Clinch River and General Christy sent one Martin to inform the fact of it. We all broke up. Not long after this, Christy made peace with the Indians at"Long Islands". This was, according to the applicant's recollection in April 1777. He wishes to be understood that he cannot be certain to the date. But when this applicant and brother were with him, he then received his discharge from service of " 6 months"

In the spring of 1778, the Shawnee Indians from over the Ohio broke out in the Clinch settlements and in March 1778, this applicant enlisted for one year as a scout and spy(?) under Captain Lunis, Lieut. Hawkins. Col. Campbell stated he was authorized to raise the company for the purpose aforesaid and that each man should receive pay. The company divided into 2's and 4's and weenlarged and spread all that summer and winter until April 1779. We traveled frequently behind Cumberland Mountain, down the Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers. They would generally leave that country for Kentucky in November and would hunt and return early in the spring. This

applicant served out his time and applied for his pay and Governor Patrick Henry stated that the state was bound to pay. This applicant never did get his pay.

In July 1780, the applicant and one of his brothers were pervaded on by Col. Campbell to accompany him against the Tories and British in the Carolinas. They enlisted as volunteers for no certain time, something prevented us from starting immediately. Colonel Campbell got word from Colonel Cleveland that the Tories had fled from the New River and many from P_____(?) and had joined Foggerson, a major or colonel. He started from Abingdon on our horses. Our captain was by the name of Lunsy. He thinks Col. Campbell's brother was captain also. We crossed the Catawba, high up in Burke County North Carolina and came up with the British at a place called King's Mountain. Campbell was joined by Col. Clevlland and Major Shelby and Col. Leviner. There was a frenchman also, by the name of Malmsday(?) This applicant hthinks he was major, and General McDowell, were all on horses. When we got within 1 mile of the mountain we all hitched our horses and left them in care of some militia company. The whole of us were divided. Part of Campbell's men were under Cleveland and under Sevier and Wilson. This applicant was one of them. We marched up They were on the sides of the mountain. The firing on the right wing was commanded by Cannibal, and Shelby commanded the firing on the left; Cleveland was in the center. The British with their bayonets charged upon Cleveland's men and forced us to get back; but we all took ~~ŠŠŠŠ~~ cues. The battle lasted for sometime. Part of the troops went on to Charlotte, and we took some of the provisions along. Gale's army was at Charlotte. When we started General Greene took the command. This was in December 1780 or 1781. In January I hired my horse to the Governor of North Carolina and belonged them to the Light Infantry. Our whole army went over the Cherew Hills. After the battle of the Cow Pens, We

all retreated to Virginia. In Febfuary or March, we gave the enemy battle, at Guilford, where we were defeated. A few days after this I left the service and returned home. He knew many officers during his service to wit: Col. Gen. Huger, General Davie, and Colonel Davidson, major Talmaday, Col. Sevier, Maj. Shelby, Col. Williams, Captain Thomas, H. Davis, Lieutenant Hinner, Col. Hogan, General Rutherford and others. I have no documentary evidence in my favor. I received 3 discharges, the last time I did not receive a discharge but a recommendation. I do not know what has become of them. The fact, is, I ~~XXXX~~ cared nothing about them. It has been more than 50 years since. He relinquishes all claims to a pension or annuity, except this one.

Edward Darten.

Samuel Hanna, clergyman, resident of Floyd County Kentucky, and Joshua Stapleton, resident of same county made affidavit to the above statements made by the applicant, before Shedrick Preston, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County.

" I was born in 1751 on the 19th of March in Powhatan County Virginia. I have the account in my bible written by myself, from my father's account of my age. I was living in Washington County Virginia when called into service. I have lived thereand in Floyd County Kentucky ever since the Revolutionary War.

After the Battle of Guilford, I returned home. I would have remained, but in crossing Haw River, I caught what has produced a Dropsical disease on me and it has very near taken my life several times. I served about 33 months of constant service, during the Revolutionary War. The first time I received a discharge from Captain Berkley. It was a certificate of

recommendation of my services. That I was a good hig. The next was given me by Captain Snoddy, the next by Captain Lewis. Captain Luney wrote a passport stating that I belonged and had served in the Revolutionary War.

I refer to Col. Francis A Brown, Col. John Vanhoose(?) to Eli Preston, Moses Preston, Benjamin Melton, James White, Henry Burke Mayo, Rev. Ezekiel Stone, Rev. Samuel Hanna, Joshua Stapleton, Bazle Castle all of whom are known to my present neighborhood and who can testify to my character for veracity and belief in my services as a soldier in the Revolutionary War."

On October 14, 1833, Joshua Stapleton, aged 78, made oath: That he knew Edward Darten during the American Revolutionary war and indeed ever since he can remember. He knew when he enlisted in Virginia to go against the Indians and that during that year, he served all the year according to his recollection. In the year 1778, he knows of his again going out as a soldier against the XXXXX Indians on Clinch river. That he does not know how long he served for he was about 20 miles up the river. But that he knew and saw him during that time of three months. During which time he was in the same company with said Edward Darten. He was in the service when he went in and was there when he (Stapleton) XXX went away.

" I have known Edward Darten about 60 years. Lived by him in Virginiamany years after the war and then moved to this state, a close neighbor to him."

Joshua Stapleton.

Edward Darten was placed on the Invalid Pension Roll of Kentucky, to commence March 4, 1831. Certificate of pension was issued January 20, 1834.

Edward P. Darten was paid to the 4th of March 1835.

Johnson County Kentucky.

October 30, 1843.

The declaration of Edward Darten, of Johnson County Kentucky, formerly of Floyd County but still living near where he first lived when an apolicant for a pension in Johnson, but a new county was taken from part of Floyd County. He states that the services as represented in his former declaration were correct. That he is old and infirm, both in body and in mind. His acquaintences tell him that his mind is failing and he is so deaf that he can hardly understand. And so helpless that he can not do any labor. My wife is blind and she is weakly and afflicted. I therefore do ask restoration of my pension to aid me and my blind old companion in the evening of our days.

Edward Darten.

There is on file, an account from Isaac H. Trabue, Esq., brother of F. J. Trabue stating that Edward Darten was allowed a pension for 2 years in 1834 and 1835. That D. K. Harris, a "Vile Slanderer" flasely represented tothe War Department, a fraud, perpetrated by Darten. This slander he retracts and himself bears testimony to the honesty and correctness of character of Darten and begs pardon of the Department for an erroneous conduct. He refers to his (D. K. Darten's) letter of the 11th of February 1842 filed. Also to the deposition of John and James Franklin and to the deposition of Joshua Stapleton, all of whom made affidavit to said Darten's character for honesty and to his services in the Revolutionary War.

Johnson County Kentucky.

We do hereby authorize Kelsey N. Harris, as our agent and attorney to hereby appoint him as such to prosecute the claim of Edward Darten, for apension and who was placed on the pension roll and removed for some reason. To do all things for us as heirs-at-law of William Darten, deceased who was one of the legal heirs of Edward Darten deceased. That the appointed attorney is to do all things possible and right for the heirs, to prosecute the claim, to collect from any person and persons, whatsoever may be allowed on account of any such pension. To get copies of all papers, certificates, and other writing for the prrpose of procuring any claim arising from said pension. As witness our hands, this 16th of January 1852; William $X^{\text{his}}_{\text{mark}}$ Penix. Sarah $X^{\text{her}}_{\text{mark}}$ Penix (late Sarah Darten) Joel H $X^{\text{his}}_{\text{mark}}$ Darten, Joshua P. $X^{\text{his}}_{\text{mark}}$ Dean, Elizabeth $X^{\text{her}}_{\text{mark}}$ Dean (late Edizabeth Darten) Witness: Louisa Harris.

Johnson County Kentucky.

On this 7th of June 1832, Sarah Daniel, only living child of Edward Darten, and his heir-at-law appointed her attorney, J. E. Heath of Washington D. C. to prosecute her claim as the heir of her father, Edward Darten Deceased. In presence of A. Daniel and Elijah Preston.

A letter was written from Paintsville, Johnson County Kentucky on the 24th of January 1852 from Kelsey N. Harris, to the commissioner of Pensions, and inclosed wasthe application of the heirs above named heirs, who seek restoration of the claim as heirs of Edward Darter, deceased. Said Harris wishes to be informed as to whom the witnesses were when Darten received the pension and other affidavits which lead to his receiving it. He recalls that Sarah Darten sought to be placed on the pension list as heir of late Edward Darten and asks information as to the official proceedings regarding her claim. He states that he wishes to know if some other person had been attending to the claim of the

above mentioned heir and if it had been kept from the knowledge of the heirs who are entitled to half of the claim. " If the claim has not been reinstated please to give the copies of all the papers in relation to the said claim information as you think important----etc."

Your most Humble and Obedient Serv't,

Kelsey N. Harris.

P. S. When a soldier for services in the late war against England is entitled to bounty land, and has forgotten the number of the regiment__other things being right will it prove fatal to his claim for bounty land. Please answer.

K. N. S. to Hon. A. White, member of Congress from Ky.

A letter written from Prestonsburg, Floyd County Kentucky on the 11th of February 1842, from David K. Harris, to the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C., states in parts; "Dear Sir: 6 or 8 years ago I wrote to the head of the Department on the subject of fraudulent pensions; in this section there were 2 cases which are certainly fraudulent. They are the cases of Thomas and James Howard. These 2 cases led to the suspection of others. Among whom were Edward Darten, Barwell Castle and Joseph Davis(?) which were all stopped on August 6, 1835, I suppose because of the information the Government received from me about the three latter cases.

The men live about 25 miles from where I do and about the last of November last I was in the neighborhood on the hunt of some work cattle. I stopped in at the house of Darten and found him sitting in his chair, a

cripple, not able to get about without the help of some one and his wife is stone blind. I thought of the subject and raised a conversation with the old laly upon the subject of the Revolutionary war. She spoke sensibly about the services of her husband and also of the cases of Castle and Davis. This thoroughly convinced me that I had suspected them wrongly, and sir, I do much regret that they were cut out of their rights, but sir, I am sure I was guided by no improper notion. My father was a member of the Revolutionary War and his blood minsled amongst the mortals of that same war and I do feel it a duty that I owe to my Government to detect frauds against it and likewise I feel it a debt which I owe to my fellow man. If I have, by mistaken notion or otherwise done them wrong, xx I beg to ratify it. Sir, they do not know to this day that I am the cause of their pension being stopped and it would gratify my feelings very much for them to be returned again. (I mean the latter three cases) because I do assure you that I would be the last to do injury to a war worn patriot in his last day. Please let me hear from you.

Respectfully Yours,

Daniel K. Harris.

There is no record on file fot the pension having been restored.

* * * * * *

FAIRCHILD, ABINA, S 15420

Abind N. C.

or Abiud.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 18th of February 1834, personally appeared in court, before the Justices of the Peace of Floyd County, Abina Fairchild, resident of Floyd CountyKentucky and made oath: That he entered the services of the Revolutionary war and served as herein stated. He resided in Wilkes County North Carolina when he first entered the service, as a drafted soldier, on or about the 10th of October 1778 in a company of North Carolina Militia of which John Robbins had been appointed captain. He met his company in Wilksboro, Wilks County North Carolina and Captain Robbins, not joining us, William Gillery took the sentinel of the company took the command and commanded it throughout the whole tour. William Sutton, the ensign acted as Lieutenant and the sergeant whose name, to the best of his recollection, was James Lewis acted as ensign. From Wilksborough we marched then to Salisbury in Rowan County North Carolina where we lay 3 or 4 days and then marched on th Charlotte in Mecklenburg where we did not halt, but marched directly on to Camden South Carolina where we halted and stayed about a week. From Camden, we marched and crossed Santee river at Nelson's Ferry, where we lay at night only. We took the left hadd road and marched on through Dorchester and came near to Jerosburg(?) head quarters of the North Carolina troops. The South Carolina troops were there when we arrived. We encamped about a half mile from the town where we remained about six weeks. (Col. John Pervard was the commanding Colonel of the Regt. to which his company belonged.) From the encampment there we marched up the Savannah River to the 3 Sisters where we stayed but a short time when Capt. Gillery and his company left the other troops and we marched then to the river and down it, about 3 miles to a place called the "White House" where we were a garrison to guard a ferry on the Savannah River. But a few days after

his company left the 3 sisters, General Lincoln, having under his command, about 6000 Regulars, as this applicant was informed, ~~XXXX~~ came on to the 3 Sisters and remained there but a few days. During our stay at the " White House", Col. Lynis,(?) having under his command about 200 light horse troops, came there and encamped with us one night and the next morning left us. Every morning during our stay at the "White House" a corporal and his 6 men were sent to the ferry as sentinels while they remained until they were released by another corporal and six more men. After remaining at the " hite House" to the bestof his recollection, about 6 weeks, his company was marched around a swamp called the "Black Swamp" lying near the river, to a place called"Turkey Hill"where the company was discharged on the 10th of April 1779. His discharge was signed by a captain or Lieutenant, Wm. Gillery. From the 10th of April 1779, to the first of June 1780 he was out as volunteer on a short excursion receiving orders from Col. Benjamin Cleveland in what direction to proceed in pursuit of the Tories and give information to the Colonel, so that he could go or send forces sufficient to take them. In these, he was accompanied generally, by 10,15 or 20 men detached from the men under command of Col. Cleveland, in excursion of this kind and sometimes in service under Colonel Cleveland with the other troops of the Regiment, he was in service a few days of the months between April 10, 1779 and 1st of June 1780, in the companies of Wilks, Burke and Rutherford(?) but mostly Burke.

In the last of June or first of July, 1780, he went as a volunteer and joined Colonel Cleveland at Wilksborough in Wilks County North Carolina. He was placed in a company by Col. Cleveland, the names of none of the officers, of which he can recollect. Col. Cleveland had about 200 men under his command. We marched on to Ramsours, about 10: o'Clock A. M. the day or month not recollected but thinks it was between the 5th and 10th of July 1780, when we ar-

rived the battle between the Mecklenburg troops and the Tories was over and the Tories had been defeated. He understood that in this battle, about 100 Tories were slain and 200 taken prisoners. From Ramsours, he returned home to his residence in Wilks County; he had been in service about 2 weeks.

He next went into the service as a volunteer in a company of which William Jackson was Captain and Colonel Benjamin Cleveland was commanding colonel. He joined his company in Wilksborough, Wilks County North Carolina on or about the 1st day of September 1780. From Wilksborough, we marched onto Krider's Fort in Burke County North Carolina where we remained 2 or 3 weeks and then marched up and crossed the Catawba River at Greenleaf(?) Ford into Morgantown. From there, we marched to the head of Cane Creek a branch of Little Broad River, between Greenleaf Ford and the head of Cane Creek, we went in with the Va. troops to the command of Colonel Campbell. From here, we marched to Col. Wilks old place (then so-called) On Little Broad River we halted but a very short time when col. Campbell, whose troops, were all horsemen, and Col. Cleveland, having raised all the horses he could, marched on with the mounted soldiers and left the footmen (about 100 in number) to follow on with all possible haste. From Col. Walker's old place this applicant marched on under command of Captain Wm. Jackson, crossed the Broad River and went then, by Buck Creek to a place called "Cow Pens" We then went down Buck Creek some distance and left Buck Creek and crossed Broad River again at Cherokee Ford. We then marched on to King's Mountain and arrived the next day, a little after dark, after the battle, at the encampment of the American forces, about 2 miles from the battle ground. Colonel Ferguson, the commander of the British troops at King's Mountain was killed and the troops under his command defeated, and to

the best of his recollection, more than a hundred of them were taken prisoners. The battle was fought, to the best of his recollection, on the 4th of 5th of October 1780.

From King's Mountain we marched back to Col. Walker's old place and turned back toward King's Mountain again to MX Vickerstaff where we remained about 2 days. Here, ten of the Tory prisoners were sentenced to be hanged. Nine of them were accordingly executed and the other escaped. From Vickerstaff, we again marched to Colonel Walker's old place. Here this applicant, and 6 or 7 other soldiers were left with directions from Colonel Cleveland to bring on a wagon which had been taken at the battle of King's Mountain, and the other troops marched on and left us. We went on toward Wilks County and on Cain Creek we met 4 or 5 men, sent back to assist us with the wagon. We then went on thx to Wilks County with the wagon and he received a discharge signed by Captain Jackson for a 3 month's tour. He does not recollect the time when he received this discharge but he is able to state positively that he was in the service for 3 months in this tour. He next went out as av volunteer under John Cleveland, a young man, son of Cleveland who commanded as captain. He met the company at Wilksborough on or about March 3, 1781, and we then marched (there being about 40 of us under Captain Cleveland) at the old Trading Fort on the Yadkin River at Rowan and returned on this expedition about the 25th of April 1781 and received no written discharge to the best of his recollection. I have no documentary evidence and he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services.

Abina Fairchild.

" I was born in the year 1762, in Westmoreland County Virginia. I lived in Wilks County when I enlisted and continued to live there till about 25 years ago when I removed to Floyd County where I now live.

In my first tour, I went as a drafted soldier and in all my subsequent service as a volunteer.

I am known to John Corbin, Ezekial Stone both of whom will testify to my character for veracity and truth."

Abina Fairchild.

CWe, Ezekial Stone, a clergyman residing in Floyd County Kentucky and John Corbin residing in the same county, certify, on this 18th of February 1834, that we are well acquainted with Abina Fairchild. That he is believed and reputed, in this neighborhood, to have been a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and we concur in that opinion.

John Calvin,

Ezekial Stone.

Abina Fairchilds of Floyd County Kentucky was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence on the 4th of March 1831. Certificate of pension was issued 27th of March 1834.

* * * * * *

FERGUSON, WILLIAM S 35927

Penn.

Floyd County Kentucky.

William Ferguson, an old Revolutionary war soldier, aged 63 years the 11th of August next states that he enlisted into the services of the United States on the Continental Establishment under Captain Samuel Miller of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by James McCoy, Col., and George Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel, and Richard Butler, Major, in the month of August 1776, in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania, to serve during the war, 3 years from the time of enlistment, unless discharged. He states he served out the 3 years of enlistment and was honorably discharged from the service at Pittsburgh Pa., in September 1779. That he was in the following battles between the American and British forces: Battle of Bonds-brook, commanded by General Lincoln, Battle of Brandywine and Battle of Germantown. He states that he preserved his discharge for a long time, but now can not find it. It has been lost or mislaid. Nor did he ever sell or transfer said discharge to any person. He would further humbly state that he is very infirm, being much afflicted with Rheumatism and his natural force very much abated, and that he is now indigent in circumstances and needs the assistance of his country and therefore prays to be placed on the pension list.

his
Wm. X Ferguson.
mark

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 13th of September 1824, Thomas Murry appeared in court and deposes on oath: That he is well acquainted with William Ferguson, That during the Revolutionary war they were in the same service for the

three years and were frequently mess mates. That they enlisted about the same time, went into the Battle of Bondsbrook together and were discharged about the same time. That the applicant is a very infirm and much crippled up with Rheumatism and his bodily condition is such that this deponent knows he should have the assistance of his country.

Sworn to and subscribed, this 20th day of May 1818.

his
Thomas Xmark Murry.

Floyd County Kentucky.

John Havens appeared in court and deposed: That he is accuainted with and has been at the house of William Ferguson and that he knows him to be poor and unable to obtain a living by labor.

John Havens.

Matthew Pettit states on the 21st of September 1819, that he knows William Ferguson, that he knows that he served as stated.

Morgan County Kentucky.

15th of September 1824.

On this day appeared in the court of Morgan County, (formerly Floyd) William Ferguson, and made oath: That he is aged 70 years on the 11th of August 1824. That he served in the Revolutionary War as previously stated in his declaration for a pension. That he has not by gift, sale or otherwise, disposed of any of his property or goods so as to bring himself within provision of a pension. He states that he has no debts, contracts, properties or Xxxxxii securities owing to him. " I have very little property of any kind and I have no income except from this property. That I have no children living with me except a son who is a cripple by a fall from a horse, and am unable to assist him in his domestic affairs." His

wife is in her 68th year and is very much afflicted with Rheumatic pains. He is a common laborer and unable to contribute anything to the support of his family, from age and infirmity (having been struck with the plague which continues) He states that the pension certificate which he received for a former declaration, dated 1st(?) of July 1820 and numbered 17083 has been continued ever since.

his
Wm. X Ferguson,
mark

Before James G. Hazelrigg, Clerk of Morgan County Ky.

William Ferguson of Floyd County Kentucky was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence 20th of May 1818. Certificate of pension was issued 23rd of May 1820 and sent to Thomas Triplett, Esquire, Owingsville, Kentucky.

The semi-annual allowance was marked to be ending the 4th of September 1820 but below that is written "Continued," and notification was sent to B. Wells, West Liberty Kentucky, 6th of October 1824.

Also, ~~XXXX~~ below that, is written " William Ferguson died August 10, 1839."

* * * * * *

Haney, William W 11258

ELIZABETH Va.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On Tuesday 23rd of May 1826, William Haney produced in court, the

following schedule on oath: That he is a resident of said county, and is aged 68 years. That he enlisted for the term of 18 months on about the 1st day of May 1780 in Campbell County Virginia in the company commanded by Captain Sawyer in the 7th Va. regiment commanded by Col. Campbell in the line of the Virginia Infantry on the Continental establishment. That he continued service in the said corpse until about the 1st of November 1781, when he was ~~discharged~~ discharged from said service at Hillsborough North Carolina, by Col. Campbell. That he hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension except the present. "The reason I have not applied for a pension before, is that I had lost my discharge and always lived in the back woods part of the country where people told me that without my discharge, I could not obtain a pension. Therefore I never went to court and inquired much further about the subject. Thought as long as I could support myself in anyway, by my own labor, I did not want to become a public charge to my country. I have not, nor has any one in trust for me any property, securities, contracts or debts due to me, nor have I any income except from my property which is of very small value. I rent the land I live on. My occupation is that of a farmer, but I am to old to pursue it. My family consists of a wife, Sally aged 52 years and one child, William aged 13 years.

Sworn to and subscribed on the above date, before the Justices of the Peace, James Lacy, A. Rule, Micel(?) Mayo.

On the back of the soldier's declaration was inscribed, "To be examined and inclosed to Robert Walker, Esquire, Floyd County Court House. (Ky.)

In a letter written June 25, 1840 from "Commonwealth of Kentucky" to Honorable J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. states that the purpose of writing this letter is to warn the Department of War, that fraud is being committed; that persons have taken advantage of the

act providing pensions for certain soldiers and who are entitled to pensions. That in one ~~dixx~~ district of 10 miles square, there are several such persons, among whom are the names of Ward, Haney and Hardwick, who were not entitled according to law, but who came forward atthe solicitation of others. He further states, "A letter addressed to Henry Burgess, Esq., Mr. James Shannon, Wm. Davis, Rufus M. Stafford and E. J. Lane, Assistant Post-Master at George's Creek, Lawrence County Kentucky, will satisfy you that fraud is afloat. We depend on you to correct the evil, at which time our pen shall lie idle; if, however, it should not be corrected we whall resume that petition and protest in public until we can have a hearing---etc."

"Believe me as truly a friend of Equal Justice" is written at the bottom of the page, but it is not otherwise signed.

William Haney was placed on the pension Roll of Kentucky, to begin May 25th 1826. The certificate was issued 21st of July 1826.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Anthony Hall made affidavit before Justice of the Peace, Solomon Derunt(?) that he was well acquainted with William Haney, and knew that he enlisted and served as stated in his declaration. That the deponent served with said Haney in same company, same Regiment and under the same officers,

Anthony his X Mark Hall.

Silas P. Hooten, also stated on oath that he was acquainted with William Haney in the Revolutionary War. That he was acquainted with him before he went into the service and that he served in the same Regiment with said Haney. That he knows the applicant enlisted served and was honorably discharged as stated.

Both of the above affidavits were sworn to, before Solomon Derant, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County on the 22nd of May 1826.

Be it known before me, Joseph Davidson, Justice of the Peace in Lawrence Co., Ky, appeared Silas P. Wooton and made oath: That he is the identical person named in an original certificate. That the said Silas P. Wooton is inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence on the 17th of January 1826. Certificate given March 1, 1826 at the War Department and recorded by William Gordon, Clerk of Lawrence County Kentucky.

That he now resides in Lawrence County andhas resided there for 14 years past and that previous thereto, he resided in Floyd County Ky.

George Creek, Lawrence Co., Ky.

August 16, 1840.

Sir:

I received your letter dated 8th of July 1840, for information about the old pensioners, James Ward, William Haney and George Hardwick. Sir, as to our parts, we know nothing about them as to that part. These pensioners were old men before we knew them. As to that part we think the letter originated from spite and malice. We thought we would let you know about it all in one letter. These men have been drawing a long time and we never had any objection till now, and we think it alright that they draw pensions.

We are Yours Respectfully,

Henry Burgess, Esq., Wm. Haney, Esq., E. J. Layne(?) Esq., and James Shannon, Esq.

Another letter was written, directing the commissioner of pensions to the writer of the letter for any information they might have and stating they would like to know had such ill will for the old men.

Directing to write to Sorris(?) Post Office, Lawrence Kentucky, it was signed

Your Respectful and Ob't Serv't

James Thomas.

Lawrence County Kentucky.

Onthis, 20th day of January 1855, personally appeared before me, Archibald Borders, Judge of Lawrence County Kentucky, Elizabeth Haney aged 75 years, resident of said County and made oath: That she is the widow of William Haney who was a pensioner from the 25th of May 1826, through her natural life. That she s was married to said William Haney on the 15th of July 1835 in Floyd County Kentucky by ~~XXXX~~ Shadrack Preston, who was authorized according to law to celebrate the rites of matrimony and that her name before marriage was Elizabeth Austin(?) That her said husband William Haney died in Lawrence County Kentucky on the 18th of September 1833 and that she is still his widow. She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining bounty land, pension wages or a pension.

Elizabeth her X Mark Haney.

On the same date and place, Jackson Cassel, and William Cassel made affidavit that they have known Elizabeth Haney for 10 or 12 years. That she was the wife of said William Haney.

On the 13th of May 1856, Elizabeth Haney again appeared in Lawrence County Court before Archibald Borders, Judge, and made declaration similar as above, stating that the purpose of the declaration was that she might obtain bounty land or pension pay which may be due her because of the service of her husband, William Haney, deceased.

William and Jackson Casselmade affidavit that the declaration was signed by Elizabeth Haney in their presence. They also made affidavit that they know William Haney for 15 years, before his death. That he always acknowledged Elizabeth Haney as his wife. That they knew when the old man Haney died at the house of .. Borders on the 18th of September 1853 in Lawrence County Kentucky. That Elizabeth has never remarried.

Wm. X his mark Cassel

Jackson X his mark Cassel.

A letter written from the House of Representatives, Washington Coty, D. C., February 7th 1855 to Honorable Robert McClellan, Secretary of the Interior, from L. M. Cox, states in parts: "Sir: I herewith lend the papers in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Haney. The case was recently presented and suspended on account of defective preparation. The papers have been prepared De Nova, and I ~~XXX~~ ask the earliest possible attention to the case now presented."

A copy of the marriage license issued to the said William Haney and Elizabeth Auxier on the 13th of July 1835 in Floyd County Kentucky, signed by William Mayo, clerk of Floyd County and produced by James Trimble present clerk and also signed by G. M. Milton, Milten(?) his deputy.

A letter written from the House of Representatives, Washington D. C. 17th of February 1855, by William Cox, states in parts, that he is inclosing the certificate of the evidence of the application of Elizabeth Haney. That the certificate was filed heretofore and returned to ~~XXXX~~ said Cox with a suggestion that the certificate of a member of Congress would erase the defect. "My colleague, Honorable John M. Elliott having certified to the genuineness of the paper, I return it to you for the purposes heretofore mentioned.

Your Obedient Servant,

L. M. Cox."

Elizabeth Haney, widow of William Haney, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 18th of September 1853, on which date her husband died. The certificate of pension was issued may 26, 1856.

* * * * * *

HARRIS, JAMES W 8892

Patte Va.

On this, 17th of June 1833, appeared before a Justice of the Peace of Floyd County, James Harris, resident of Floyd County aged 81 years and made oath: That he entered the service under Col. May, Major Baites and Capt. Wm. Johns, on the 2nd of September 1777 for 9 months as private in the militia service in Buckingham County Virginia. The troops under our colonel were directed to march to Williamsburg Virginia and were there kept by orders, during the winter in that place and without marching any distance from illiamsburg and having any engagement with the enemy till all the Buckingham volunteers' time expired on the 2nd day of June 1778. This applicant received his discharge and returned to Buckingham County Virginia in April 1779, but having lost thedate of his entrance, he can not be positive as to the day. This applicant again entered the service having been drafted in Buckingham County Virginia as a private, for "3 months" under Col. May. The major's name was Heston (of this, he is not positive) but his captain was by the name of Wm. Anderson. This applicant was marched directly to Albemarle barracks and stayed in the barracks till his term of service expired in August 1779. He received his discharge and returned home. On February 6, 1781, this applicant volunteered in

Buckingham County, for "6 months" again as private in the militia service in the state of Virginia, to go against General Arnold in Virginia. His captain was ~~XXX~~ named Charles Patterson, Lieutenant, Charles Burkes and Colonel, William Flemming. After arriving in the neighborhood where the British were at Portsmouth Virginia, his general was by the name of Slenken(?) The troops had several encounters with General Phillips and the Arnold Scouts, but one of some importance was in the dismal swamp with the British. The americans took several provisions. Our troops took a position about 1 mile from Portsmouth. The troops marched to James River and toward Richmond; from there to Petersburg. There the Americans were defeated in trying to Keep the British out of town. We were now (he thinks) commanded by the French General LaFayette and Tarlton defeated us at home(?) Fork and took several baggage, wagons and some bacon from us. He continued under him till July (about harvest) and received my discharge and all returned home. This applicant was immediately drafted on the 24th day of July 1781, notwithstanding he had just served 6 months and was compelled to go. In Buckingham Virginia he was under Col. Jones, Captain Silas Hadkins and brigadier general Davidson of the militia, as a private for "3 months" and was again commanded by the same General Slenken, Slenben(?) and General LaFayette and continued with him till the Siege of Little York. He was in the battle at the siege. He received his discharge a few days after Cornwallis's Surrender and was marched to Winchester Barracks and having served out his term of "3 months" he received his discharge from a man named Jackson.

He lived, at the time of his first enlistment, in Buckingham Co. Virginia where he was born, and having lived there for many years after

the Revolutionary War, then he moved to this (Floyd County Kentucky) He was personally acquainted with General Glenben, Aleubern(?) General LaFayette and has seen General Washington. He saw him atthe Siege. He was also accquainted with General Smallwood, General Nelson, and General Wayne. "I knew Colonel Gaskins and General Mutenbury, Kasiusko, Gen. Greene, Col. Williams, Col. Mayo, Col. Fleming, Major Bales(?) Col. Jones and Captain Anderson." He has no documentary evidence to establish his claim unless his name is found at Richmond Virginia or at Williamsburg Virginia. He was enrolled and received pay and clothing both. He refers the War Department to General Alex Lackey, John Gearheart, Reverend William Saulsbury(?) a clergyman and neighbor, who can testify to the character of this applicant as a man of veracity and their belief as to his services in the Revolutionary War as heretofore stated.

James Harris.

Clergyman, William Saelsberry, Saulsberry(?) and Samuel Harris, both residents of Floyd County Kentucky made affidavits to the character of James Harris and to their belief in his services.

"I Was born in Buckingham County Virginia in 1752. I was living in Buckingham County Virginia when called into service and lived there many years after the war and then removed to this county and state. I volunteered for 9 months, the first time and the second time, I was a draftsman for 3 months; the 3rd time I volunteered for 6 months; the 4th time I was drafted for 3 months, being twice a volunteer and twice a drafted man. I received 4 discharges , one by Captain Anderson, another by Captain Johns and the other by Captain Peterson(?) Another was given to me at the barracks, Jackson. Those who can testify to my character for truth and veracity and their belief in my services are General Lackey, John Holberts, Esq.,

Colonel John H. Haywood and John Turnery

James Harris.

Thomas C. Brocun(?) aged 72 years made oath that he knew James Harris during the Revolutionary War. He was then in the service in the State troops, as a common soldier. On two occasions, he saw Harris in camp in and his own company was lying on the right with the militia and infantry. This applicant secured James Harris, the applicant, to hold his horse at night when he (Thomas C. Brocun) slept. That he knew him from the time, or sometime before, the Siege of Little York, and afterward, when he was discharged at Winchester barracks. He also saw him before the Siege of York at Albemarle barracks. That he knew him to be the same man, having known him almost ever since the Revolutionary War. That he first saw him (he thinks) in 1779. That he also saw him in the year 1781

Thomas C. Borcun.

Floyd County Kentucky.

June 5, 1834.

Henry C. Harris states that he was the individual who drew James Harris's declaration for a pension. That having been in the habit of transacting business for so long, he has no distinct record or recollection about the signature. He thinks it was in court, at the Clerk's table. Henry C. Harris, believing the applicant could not write, had him to make his mark. Mr. James Harris writes his name but whether this affiant knew that fact at that time, he does not say, but he supposes that this affiant believed at the time that said James Harris could not write. He had but little acquaintance with James Harris. James Harris is still alive.

H. C. Harris.

Prestonsburg, Kentucky.

June 7, 1834.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed is the necessary affidavit explaining the reason why James Harris, a pensioner made his mark to the ~~XXX~~ claim for a pension certificate and to the power of attorney to draw his pension .

" I thought he did not write his name or write at all, but Mr. Harris tells me he can write.

If this affidavit is sufficient explanation, I hope you will recuest the department, as soon as Mr. Harris is reinstated, to inform me of it, and also to write to Lexington Kentucky and direct the pension to be paid.

The old man is needy and fears he is not going to be reinst ted. But there is no reason why he should not be, If further proof is needed, it can be secured.

Awaiting an answer, I am

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

H. B. Mayo"

Sent to Hon. R. M. Johnson, House of Representatives.

On back of this affidavit was inscribed, " I presume the difficulty is now removed. There is no doubt of the facts stated. Give me ~~XXX~~ an answer in this case and oblige your friend,

Robert M. Johnson"

Sent to Colonel Edwards.

James Harris was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence the 4th of March 1831. Certificate of pension was issued 19th of July 1833.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 26th of August 1839, before James Harris, Justice of the Peace in Floyd County, appeared Patte Harris, resident of Floyd County, aged 84 years, and made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of James Harris deceased, late pensioner on the Roll of the Kentucky agency. That she was lawfully married by publication, 3 times in Church, to said James Harris in Buckingham County Virginia on the 10th of May 1775 by Reverend Am. Peasley, Church Minister. She further declares she knows of no record evidence of the marriage, nor of the ages of her children. Nor does she know of any person now living who was at her wedding. She further declares that her husband, aforesaid James Harris, doed on October 3, 1836, and that she has remained a widow.

Patte X her mark Harris.

The deposition of Samuel Harris, resident of Floyd County Kentucky was taken on the 26th of August 1839, to be used as evidence in favor of the applicant, Mrs. Patte Harris, for a pension. The deponent is 45 years of age on July last. He makes oath: That he is the son and 10th child of James Harris deceased, and Patte Harris, his surviving widow. That he knew his father, the aforesaid James Harris was a pensioner on the Roll of the Kentucky agency at the time of his death and that the said James Harris died on the 3rd of October 1836. That his mother has remained a widow ever since the death of her husband. He further states that his oldest sister, a daughter of the

said James and Patte Harris, in now 65 years old; the next oldest, Sally, is 63 years old; the next oldest child, Fanny, is 61 years old; the balance of the children of said James and Patte Harris come in rotation of about 2 years between each child, until they had eleven children. This, the deponent understood from his father and mother from his earliest recollection. He has no doubt that said James and Patte Harris were lawfully married, and has never heard the legality of it doubted by any person.

Samuel Harris.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 27th day of August 1839, William Burnett, aged 76 years, made oath: That about 35 years ago in Patrick County Virginia, then his residence, he became acquainted with James Harris, deceased, late a resident of Floyd County Kentucky, and his surviving widow, who is now an applicant. On the first acquaintance with the said James and Patte, they had several children, the oldest, if now living, the deponent would suppose to be about 65 years old. The other children came in regular rotation, as the first deponent stated. The said Patte Harris, did on the deponent's first acquaintance, with her, and ever since, bear as good a reputation for morality and virtue as any person of his knowledge, and he feels certain the said Patte Harris was lawfully married. For if they had not been, he would surely have heard it spoken of, because there were many persons in the neighborhood who had been acquainted with said James and Patte Harris, from the time of their marriage.

Sworn to, before John B. Burnett, Justice of the Peace in Floyd County Kentucky.

Wm. his X mark Burnett.

G. A. Lackey, 64 years~~XXXXX~~Floyd old, of Floyd County Ky., made oath in court on the 27th of August 1839: That he became acquainted with James Harris, deceased and his now surviving widow, upwards of 40 years ago in Patrick County Virginia, and has been acquainted with them ever since. That in his first acquaintance with said James and Patty Harris, their oldest child, Lucy was then married and the deponent would suppose she was upwards of ~~XX~~ 70 years of age and the rest of the children to be in the usual rotation as to age and size. The deponent has no doubt said James Harris and Patte, his widow, were lawfully married many years before his acquaintance. He never heard the legality of their marriage questioned.

Alexander Lackey.

Patte Harris, widow of the deceased James Harris, was inscribed on the Kentucky Roll, to begin the 4th of March, which was the date of her husband's death. The certificate of the pension was issued 13th of~~XXXXX~~ November 1839.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 2nd day of September 1841, Patte Harris, appeared before a Justice of the Peace in said County and declared on oath: That she is the widow of James Harris, deceased. She states that her name was placed on the pension roll of Kentucky and that she received a certificate of the fact, but the certificate was lost on or about the 1st day of May 1841, from the house of J. C. Martin in Prestonsburg Kentucky, Floyd County; she having employed Martin as her agent to draw up her papers and attend to the drawing of her money.

Patte her X mark Harris.

Samuel Harris at the same place and same date, made affidavit of his accuaintance with Patte Harris, and knows her to be the same person described in the above certificate.

A duplicate certificate was issued 18th of September 1841, and sent to John P. Martin, Prestonsburg Kentucky.

* * * * * *

HITCHCOCK, JOSHUA S 31126

N. C.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 7th of December 1833, appeared before James Davis, Justice of the Peace in said County, Joshua Hitchcock, aged 91 years, and made oath: That he entered the Revolutionary War while he resided in Guilford North Carolina, about the 10th of December (does not recollect the year) He met his company in Rowan and was under the command of Capt. Frost. He enlisted as a drafted soldier for a tour of 3 months. He marched on with his company under the command of Captain Frost, to Charlotte, where Capt. Frost, with his company and 4 or 5 other companies being there, we halted and stayed 3 or 4 days waiting for General Rutherford to come on and march us on to cross the North Carolina line. General Rutherford came on and marched us on over the line dividing North Carolina and South Carolina which we crossed on the 24th of December, to the best of his recollection. He entered in the first tour as a militia soldier under the above named Capt in Frost, who also belonged to the militia of North Carolina. Colonel Andrew Hampton was the commanding colonel.

Major Dickson was the major; Isom Hancock was the Lieutenant, James Layton was the ensign and Chas. Dougherty, the sergeant of this applicant's company. Col. Lytte, and Capt. Lytte, continental officers also were along with us, till we got to Charlestown where they [illegible] (Col. Lytte and Capt. Lytte) left us. From the North Carolina and South Carolina line we marched on to Camden and crossed the Catesbe, Wateree, Catenee(?) River and encamped and lay there several several days, about one mile from the river. From this camp near the Wateree(?) River we marched on and crossed the Congaru (?) River and camped there, near the river, at Thompson's Mill andlay there several days (he thinks about 7 or 8 days) From there he was marched on by Monk's Corner and within 12 miles of Charlestown South Carolina and lay there 3 or 4 days encamped in the woods. Then he was marched on to Dorchester where they encamped for one night only. From Dorchester, he was marched back to Charleston and encamped in sight of Charleston in the woods, at what was called the "Smoky Camps" where we stayed about a month and on the 24th of February, we entered Charleston. While in Charleston he was compelled to stand [illegible] sentinel for 2 hours at a time when he received an intermission of 2 hours rest. On the 24th of March, after staying in Charleston one month, he received a discharge signed by Col. Hampton, which discharge has been lost for 30 years or more, but he does not know in what manner it was lost. One year from the September following after his first discharge he was again drafted in the Militia on the North Carolina establishment, about the 1st of September, but in what year he does not recollect. He still lived in Guilford County North Carolina; when he was drafted the 2nd time, it was for a tour of 3 months. He met his company at Guilford [illegible] County North Carolina, at the Guilford Court House, immediately after his draft and arrived very early in September not later that the 2nd or 3rd he thinks. He stayed at Guilford Court House

3 or 4 days awaiting for the Company to assemble. When the company was assembled, which was about the 5th of September,, to the best of his recollection, Captain George Stewart of the militia, took the command of the company. He thinks there was no ensign. David Caddle was the Sergeant of the company. From Guilford Court House, he was marched on under the command of Captain Humphrey, and a short time afterward, the companies under Captain Stewart and Captain Humphrey joined. While we were encamped one night, a messenger came from General Rutherford, with orders to join him (General Rutherford) at head quarters on a small branch in the woods not far from Crop Creek. He marched on in the Companies of Captain Stewart and Captain Humphreys, continuing together till we joined General Rutherford and after staying there one night he was marched on by General Rutherford, he having the chief command, ~~M~~ in different directions, never encamping more than 2 nights in one place waiting (as he, this applicant heard it said) for artillery to arrive to go on and storm Washington, which was in possession of some Scotch troops. News came of the evacuation of Wilmington, and General Rutherford gave orders that such as wished to do so might receive a discharge and return home. He then received a discharge about the last of November or the 1st of December, for 3 months. It was signed by Captain George Stewart, and he went home to his residence in Guilford County North Carolina. In the first term he was in theservice for 3 months and 14 days and in the 2nd,for about 3 months. He has no documentary evidence and knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity, except the present and declares his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

his
Joshua X Hitchcock.
mark

"I was born in or about the year 1742, or near that time, in Baltimore County Maryland, where I lived till I was a grown man. I have no record of my age at this time. My father had a record of my age when I lived in Maryland, but I do not know what has become of it. I lived in Guilford County North Carolina, at the time I was first called into service, both on my first and my second tours. I lived in Guilford County North Carolina for many years, after the close of the Revolutionary War, then I removed to Floyd County Kentucky. From Floyd County, I moved to Whitley County and 3 or 4 years ago, I removed back to Floyd County Kentucky, where I now reside. I was drafted in both the tours I served. I never served as a volunteer or a substitute. I recollect no regular officers, but with the troops where I served, Colonel Lytte and Captain Lytte, called Continental officers, were with the troops during part of the time in my first tour. I think Major Dickson who acted as my major in the first tour was a continental officer. The general circumstances of my services are set forth in the above declaration but my memory has become so much impaired by age and infirmity that I can not recollect all of the circumstances of my services. I received 2 discharges, one at each time of the end of my tours. Both of them have been lost for thirty years, but where they were lost, I do not know. The first one was signed by Captain Stewart and the last was signed by Captain Stewart."

his
Joshua Hitchcock. X
mark

We, Ezekial Stone, and Samuel Rice, Clergymen, residing in Floyd County Kentucky in the neighborhood of Joshua Hitchcock, certify that we are well acquainted with Joshua Hitchcock; that we believe what he has sworn in the above declaration.

James Davis, Justice of the Peace of said county, made certification that because of bodily infirmity, Joshua Hitchcock could not come to court.

Joshua Hitchcock was placed on the pension roll of Kentucky, to commence March 4, 1831. Certificate of pension was issued 20th of January, 1834.

* * * * * *

HARRELL, REUBEN W 8926
HERRALL, Va.
or HERROLL. Rebecca.

On the 16th of August 1820, appeared in open court of said County., Reuben Harrill, aged 70 years, resident of said county who made oath: That he served in the Revolutionary War in the 8th Virginia Regiment of the Continental establishment in Captain Richard Campbell's company, until he was promoted to be a major, and afterwards in Captain Matthias Hite's company. The original declaration bears date, 11th of September 1819 and he has received one pension certificate no. 15728. "I have not, by sale, gift or in any manner disposed of my property or any part, with intention to diminish it so as to bring myself within provision of receiving a pension. I have not, nor has any one in trust for me, any property or security, contracts or debts to be due to me; nor have I any income other than that from my property, which is of small value." He further stated that he was by occupation, a farmer, but has not the

ability now to pursue the occupation. That his wife, Rebecca, and his son Henry are all of his family who reside with him. That his wife is about 70 years of age, and has been deprived of her reason for about 20 years, so that she has very little capacity to contribute to her support. That his son, Henry is afflicted with convulsion fits, so that he can not more than support himself with the care of his father.

Reuben Harrell.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 24th of August 1839, appeared before John Hatcher, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County, Rebecca Herrall, aged 86 years who made testimony on oath: That she is the widow of Reuben Herrall, deceased, late a pensioner on the Roll of Virginia agency. She further declares that she was lawfully married by publication 3 times at church, to the said Reuben Herrell in Shenendoah County Virginia., late in the fall of the year 1770 or 1771 by Rev. Wildrenn(?) church minister. She further declares that she had 2 children by her said husband, namely William and Nancy. She further declares that she knows of no record evidence of her marriage nor of the age of her children. Nor does she know of any person now living who was at her wedding. She further states that Reuben Harrell died in the latter part of August in Washington County Virginia in the year 1825 and that she has remained a widow ever since, to the present time.

Rebecca her X mark Herrall.

On the 11th day of September 1819, Reuben Herrell, aged 68, and a resident of Washington County Virginia appeared in court and made declaration on oath: That he enlisted in February 1775 in Shenendoah Virginia and served as stated in the above declaration. That he was discharged because of an incurable lameness which he contracted while he was in service. He

now exhibits his discharge, signed by a surgeon and by Col. Abraham Bowman who ~~xxxxx~~ succeeded to the command of the Regiment after [illegible] from the promotion of the first named colonel, to the rank of brigadier General. Reuben Herrell further states that he was engaged in several skirmishes at or near Norfolk, Virginia and in the battle of Brandywine. That because of reduced circumstances he stands in need of hiscountry for support.

Reuben Herrell.

Reuben Herrell, private in the Revolutionary War was inscribed on the Roll of Virginia, to commence 11th day of September, 1819. Certificate of pension was issued 6th of November 1819 and sent to Peter Johnston, Abingdon, Virginia.

The deposition of James Herron, aged 38 on August 24th 1839, atthe house of General James Lane to be used as evidence in favor of the application of Mrs. Reuben Herrell for a pension was declared on oath, by the deponent, as follows: That he is the son-in-law of Reuben Herrell, deceasdd and Rebecca Herrell, surviving widow. That he has been intimately acquainted with the family of the aforesaid Reuben Herrell for the last 18 years. He knows the said Reuben Herrell was a pensioner of the Roll of Virginia and the said Reuben Herrell died in August, in Washington County Virginia in 1825. The said Rebecca Herrell has lived a widow ever since the date of the death of her husband, with William, the oldest child of said Reuben and Rebecca Herrell and would suppose said ~~Reuben and Rebecca~~ William Herrell is 70 years old. Nancy, their next oldest child died before the deponent's acquaintance with the family. John Herrall, next oldest , the deponent would suppose to be about 65 or 66 years old, the next oldest, Nathan Herrall, the deponent supposes to be about 62 years old. Jacob Herrell, the deponent supposes to be about 60 years of age, and he has always understood that Reuben and Rebecca Her-

rell had 13 children and that there were about two years difference in the age of each child. The deponent understood from the said Reuben Herrell that he was lawfully married in Virginia, and that he has no reason to doubt it. That he has never heard the legality of the said marriage doubted by any person.

James his X mark Herron.

The deposition of Mrs. Hannah Herron, taken at the same time and place as above, the deponent deposes: That she is a daughter and the 10th child of Reuben Herrell, deceased and Rebecca, his surviving widow. She made affidavit to the above statements, before John Hatcher, Justice of the Peace.

On August 26th, 1839, James S. Layne, resident of Floyd County stated on oath: That he has been acquainted with William Herral, son of Reuben and Rebecca Herrell, for the last 15 or 16 years, and the deponent would think the said William Herrell, to be 68 or 70 years old.

Warren County Virginia.

On the 18th of October, 1841, Appeared before a Justice of the Peace in said county and state, Sarah Vincent, resident of said county, aged 75 years and made oath: That she was well acquainted with Reuben Herrell and Rebecca, his wife (whose maiden name was Rebecca Smith) and that she has a perfect and distinct memory that the said Reuben Herrell, was an enlisted soldier in the Revolutionary War. That she well remembers ~~seeing~~ seeing said Reuben Herrell on the day previous to his marching, and on the day that he marched from home to join the army. She believes he served several years in the Revolutionary War, because he was gone from home some considerable time. That at the time he enlisted and marched from home to join the army, he was then married to said Rebecca Herrill and had been married for several years, because she well remembers seeing Reuben Herrell take leave of

his wife on the day they marched. They then had two children, and the deponent says she continued to be well acquainted with the said Rebecca Herrell and Reuben Herrell several years after his return from the army, previous to their removal from the neighborhood and they lived together as man and wife, and acknowledged each other as such. She has no hesitation in saying that she believes said Reuben Herrell and Rebecca, his wife were lawfully married according to the laws of Virginia.

Sworn before Samuel Simpson, Justice of the Peace.

her
Sarah X Vincent.
mark

Warren County Kentucky.

On the 18th of October 1841, appeared William Smith, before a Justice of the Peace in said county, and made oath: That he is 72 years of age and a resident of Warren County Kentucky. That he is well acquainted with Reuben Herrell and Rebecca, his wife, both from his earliest recollection in earliest childhood. They lived neighbors to the deponent's father. That when he can first recollect, said Rebecca and Reuben Herrell, his wife were living together as husband and wife, and acknowledged each other as such as long as the deponent continued acquaintance with them and that acquaintance continued for several years, until said Rebecca and Reuben Herrell moved to Kentucky.

William Smith.

Before Samuel Smith, J. P.

The depositions of James Layne and Catherine Layne were taken on the 7th day of December 1859, to be used in favor of Mrs. Rebecca Herrell for a pension. They deposed as follows, on oath; That they are both residents of Floyd County Kentucky.

That they are well acquainted with Rebecca Herrell, applicant for a pension. The said Rebecca was at the Deponent's house last September when her declaration for a pension was written. The deponent considered said Rebecca, sound in mind at that time and still considers her sound in mind. Her memory was not as good as some persons of her age, but better than most people of her age. She answered promptly to all questions about her marriage. Said Rebecca lives in the same neighborhood and but a short distance from deponent's and has lived there for some time past.

Benjamin Branham, Vincent Davison and Lindsay Layne made oaths on the 19th of December 1839 that they are well acquainted with Rebecca Herrell an aged woman and consider her of sound, but somewhat failing memory; however not more than usual for persons of her age.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 15th of ~~March~~ January 1841, appeared ~~Lindsay~~ before Lindsay Layne Justice of the Peace of the said county and state, Rebecca Herrell, resident of said county, aged 87, and made oath similar to the above written declaration and added that she and her husband Reuben Herrell lived together from the time of their marriage in 1770 or 1771, to the time of his death in August 1825, in ~~March~~ Washington County Virginia. That they raised a large family of children. She further states that if William Herrell is still alive, he is not less than 68 years of age. She knows of no record of her marriage nor of the ages of her children; and of no one now living, who was at her marriage.

her
Rebecca X Herrell.
mark

James L. Layne made affidavit that he has been well acquainted with Reuben Herrell and his widow for 17 years and has never heard the marriage doubted.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

2nd March 1841.

Sir:

I herewith transmit to you the declaration and testimony in favor of Mrs. Rebecca Herrell, widow of Reuben Herrell, deceased, for a pension. She certainly is entitled to a pension, yet she has no means of sending to the neighborhood where she lived when she married, to procure evidence of her marriage ----etc.

Your Obedient Servant

Christopher Chim.

To Col. Edwards, commissioner of pensions, ashington, D. C.

Another letter written from the same place, same person, on the 4th of February, 1842, to Col. Edwards, stating that in reference to the letter which Col. Edwards wrote informing said Chim that the declaration of ebecca Herrell, widow of Reuben Herrell deceased, had been returned for her declaration to be amended. "I now inclose them to you to be filed with the testimony heretofore furnished. After your examination, please inform me ofthe result."

Your Obedient Servant

Christopher Chim.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

2nd. May 1842.

Sir:

Your letter of 21st of February, last, inclosing the declaration and testi-

mony of Mrs. Rebecca Herrell, widow of Reuben Herrell, deceased, was received and you require the magistrate's certificate to be affixed to the declaration and affidavit separately. Since that date, Mrs. Herrell has departed her life. Can any of her friends make out the declaration so as to obtain her pension. If they can, I would thank you for the form and directions, as to how to proceed. If they can not, please file the statement and Testimony of Sarah Vincent and William Smith with her declaration, which was sent to you March 1841.

Your Obedient Servt

Christopher Chim.

Prestonsburg Ky.

Floyd County.

Monday, 13th June 13, 1842.

On this day satisfactory proof was made in open court, by the oaths of John W. Ferguson and Robert Herrell, that Rebecca Herrell, widow of Reuben Herrell, deceased, late pensioner on the Roll of the Virginia agency, departed this life on the 12th of March 1842, and left only the following children: Robert Herrell, Hannah Herren and Rebecca Pratt.

A letter was written from Harrodsburg Kentucky on the 21st of January 1840, to Col. Edwards, commissioner of pensions stating that upon the request in a letter from Col. Edwards, dated November 12, 1839, from the pension office informing him (Chim) of the suspension of Mrs. Rebecca Herrell. " I immediately wrote out the inclosed deposition and sent them to James Layne and requested him, if he considered Mrs. Herrell sound in mind for him and his wife to sign it, and to get some respectable neighbors to sign it and remove the dif-

ficulty caused in George William Creenup's letter, alleging insanity of Mrs. Herrell.

I have never seen Mrs. Herrell except the once when I wrote out the declaration. She sat by, in company with Mr. J. L. Layne, Mrs. Catherine Layne and John Hatcher, Esq., during the whole time I was writing her declaration, and I thought she answered the questions about her marriage and the service of her husband with as much promptness and preciseness as was usual for a person of her age. And I recollect, Esq. Hatcher or some of the company remarked after Mrs. Herrell had retired that her mind and recollection was very good for a person of her age.

Mrs. Herrell lived within three-quarters of a mile of J. L. Layne and in two miles of John Hatcher Esq., and both gentlemen are of as muchrespectability as any person in Lloyd County. I would be pleased to hear from this claim as early as will suit your convenience.

Your Ob't Serv't

Christopher Chim.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

20th of June 1842.

Dear Sir:

I am returning Mrs. Rebecca Herrell's pension papers, as directed, with testimony of her death and the name of her children, now alive. When examined I would be pleased to hear from you.

Respectfully,

Your Ob't. Serv't.

Christopher Chim

To Col. J. L. Edwards.

A letter written from Prestonsburg Kentucky, March 5, 1849 by James P. Hatcher, to secretary of War., Wm. L. Marcy(?) Washington, D. C. states in parts:

"Dear Sir:

2 years ago one of the heirs of Rebecca Herrell, deposited with me a supply of the oath made by J. A. Sturgeon(?) and Robert Herrell, proving the heirs of said Reuben Herrell, providing them to draw his pension after the deaths of said Reuben Herrell and his wife Rebecca Herrell. Said paper was burned with my house and there are 7 heirs heirs or children, still alive and they wish the copy of the whole proceeding and it will be very necessary that they have it before they get their equal shares. They want to know how much was drawn and by whom.

In giving immediate attention to this, you will oblige me, and please mail the same to Benjamin Fraley, at Prestonsburg, Floyd County Kentucky. He is one of the heirs, being a son-in-law."

Prestonsburg Ky.

Mr. J. L. Edwards,
Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

A controversy has arisen in relation to the pension ~~RM~~ claim of Reuben Herrell. Robert Herrell has drawn the money and there are others entitled. I ask you to have copies, first, the amount drawn and second, the affidavit that he made in relation to the names of the living heirs and forward them to me, to this place.~~ix~~ One of the heirs of William Herrell has been heard of (Nathan Herrell) and is believed that Enoch Herrell is alive,

both of whom are living in Arkansas.

Please have the affidavit made by Robert and Sarah Herrell, pertaining to the names of the living heirs made out, and state with same,, the time the pension is drawn. The heirs are unknown. After they are known are they not entitled to have their proportion refunded?

I am,

Yours Respectfully,

Benjamin Fraley.

Rebecca Herrell, deceased, late widow of Reuben Herrell, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence the 4th of March 1831 and to terminate terminate the 12th of March 1842 when she died. Certificate of pension was issued 9th of July 1842, and sent to Christopher Chim, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

* * * * * *

HALL, ANTHONY W 1764

RUTH B L Wt 26425-160-55

N.C.

VA.

Perry County Kentucky.

November 16, 1825.

Anthony Hall, old Revolutionary War soldier, produced his declaration

and schedule in open court, on oath: That he is 73 years old, a resident of said county and that he enlisted in Halifax County Virginia in June 1777 for one year in Captain Bowyer's company in the 7th Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Campbell in the Virginia line on the Continental establishment. That he served out his full term of enlistment and was honorably discharged in Tazewell County North Carolina. That he then enlisted immediately for the term of three years, at Tazewell County North Carolina and served in the company commanded by Captain Donahue(?) for the 2nd North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel Litte in the line of North Carolina in the Continental establishment. That he continued to serve in said corpse until the Siege of Charlestown in South Carolina, when he was taken a prisoner of war by the British. That he never got exchanged till the time the war was ended and peace was made and he never again met with his officers under whom he served and never got any discharge. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension except the present. That his name is on the Roll of no state except Kentucky. That he did, on the 20th of July, 1818, in Floyd County Kentucky apply and made declaration for a pension but it was unsuccessful for the want of proof. That it has been out of his power until now to obtain proof of the services he performed in the Revolutionary War.

I have not by sale, gift or otherwise disposed of my property so as to bring myself within provision of a pension. I have not, nor has any person, in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts due to me and I have no income other than what is contained in my property which is of very little value.

Anthony Hall.

"My family consists of my wife, named Ruth, aged 55, and 3 children, one named Samuel, aged 13, and one named John, aged 15 and one named Abraham(?) aged 17 years. My occupation has been that of a farmer, but

because of age and infirmity, I am unable to pursue it:

This AX declaration was made 16th of November 1835, before Joseph Eves Circuit Judge of the Perry Court.

Perry County Kentucky.

Following, is the declaration of Silas P. Wooton, and Edward Polly taken on this day, before Elijah Combs, Justice of the Peace of said County, to prove the services of Anthony Hall, old Revolutionary Soldier:

"I, Silas P. Wooton, do swear that I was well acquainted with Anthony Hall as a Revolutionary Soldier. Said Anthony Hall and I were enlisted in the same Company, which was commanded by Captain Bowyer in the 7th Va. Regiment, commanded by Col. Campbell in the Virginia line of the continental establishment. That we enlisted for the term of 1 year and I know that said Anthony Hall served out his time of enlistment and was honorably discharged at TazewellCo., Corth Carolina. That after his discharge, he (Anthony Hall) immediately enlisted again in the services of the United States in Col. Litts's 2nd North Carolina Regiment in a company commanded by Captain Donahoo, for the term of 3 years and I do know that the said Hall did serve in the said Regiment until the Siege of Charlestown South Carolina. The said Anthony Hall was then taken a prisoner of war by the British and was afterward paroled by them and was discharged until Peace was made.

Silas P. Wooton.

Edward Polly deposed on oath: That he was well acquainted with Anthony Hall in the Army of the Revolution. That he knows he enlisted in 1776 or 1777 in the 7th Va. Regt. and served as stated. That when Hall was taken prisoner by the British at the Siege of Charlestown South Carolina, he (Edward Polly)never saw him again until the close of the war.

Edward his X Mark Polly.

Anthony Hall was placed on the Roll of Kentucky to begin 17th of November 1825. Certificate of pension was issued 14th of December 1825.

Letcher County Kentucky.

On this, 3rd of June, AX 1850, in open court, appeared Ruth Hall aged about 80 years and a resident of said county; xxx she made oath to the following statement: That she is the lawful widow of Anthony Hall, late of said county, and who was a Revolutionary pensioner of the United States, and who died 14th of December 1845. That the said Anthony Hall served as before stated. That her maiden name was Ruth Butler. That she was married to said Anthony Hall in December 1794. That said marriage took place in Halifax County Virginia and the license for her marriage AX was obtained at the Court House of Caswell County North Carolina. The ceremony of her marriage was performed by a Baptist minister, named Holliday atthe house of her father, George Butler in Halifax. She further states that she has no record of her marriage or of the birth of her children she had by said Anthony Hall. That she had no knowledge of the existence of such a record. That her said husband never made or kept a family record.

The declarent further states that she lived with her husband, Anthony Hall in lawful wedlock, as his wife, from the time of her aforesaid marriage to him up to the period of his decease, and has not again ~~remarried~~ intermarried. That the three children she had as the fruiss of her marriage, are William, James and David Hall.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 21st of April, 1855, Ruth Hall, aged about 80 years, resident of the above county appeared in court and ~~made~~declaration similar as above made. That she was married as above stated in Halifax County Virginia by one Nathan

Holoway in or about 1800. That her said husband died in [illegible] County, about 1845 or 1846. That she makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining bounty land, to which she may be entitled.

Ruth her X mark Hall.

John Hall and Mary Ann Hall made declaration in regard to the identification of said Ruth Hall.

A letter written from Pittsburg, Pa., on the 24th of June, 1850, from Morris Owen to Honorable J. L. Edwards, Washington, D. C. states that inclosed is a record of the declaration of the marriage bond but that the license of the marriage was not on file.

On back of the letter was written "Ruth Hall, widow of Anthony Hall, married December 1794. Husband died 1841.

Anthony Hall and Richard Hall were on the bond for securing the marriage certificate.

Ruth Hall was placed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin 4th of March, 1848. Certificate of the pension was issued 1st of July, 1850 and sent to Morris Owen, Pittsburgh Pa.

A record issued on May 20, 1856 in reference to bounty land stated that the record was marked number 26,425. 160 acres.

* * * * * *

JACOBS, ROLEY. S 36617

VA.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 19th of October 18 (19)? before one of the judges of the Circuit Court, appeared Roley Jacobs, aged 62 years, resident of Floyd County, who made declaration on oath: That he enlisted for one year in Virginia on or about the 21st of January and served in the company commanded by Captain Morgan and was attached to the Rifle regiment at Barton(?) ~~EX~~ commanded by Col. Arnold and from thence marched to Quebec where he was taken prisoner, in which condition he remained nine months. That he continued to serve until about the 1st of January 1776 and owing to his captivity, he never received a discharge from that enlistment. That on January 21, 1777 he enlisted again for 3 years and was commanded by Captain Chas. Porterfield and was attached to the Rifle Regiment commanded by Col. D. Morgan. The last enlistment took place at Winchester Virginia and he served until the 5th of February 1780 and was honorably discharged by Col. B. Bell which discharge he sent to the War office and has not seen it since.

William Jacobs, sworn at the same time and place, deposes that he is a brother of the aforesaid Roley Jacobs who was to his knowledge, enlisted as he states. That he started for Quebec and stayed upwards of 2 years. That he recollects his enlisting again for 3 years under Captain Porterfield as above described and he recollects his having served until the year 1780 when he was discharged. That his brother, Roley Jacobs, is very poor.

On back of this declaration, was written, "Roley Jacobs found on the Rolls. Admitted."

Roley Jacobs was inscribed on the Invalid pension roll of Floyd Co. Kentucky, to commence on the 19th of October 1818. Certificate of pension

was issued 6th of September 1820 and sent to William J. Mayo, agent, Prestonsburg Kentucky.

* * * * * *

JONES, GABRIEL S 36652

N. C.

Surry County N. C.

Application has been made to the two undersigned Justices of the Peace in said County, to Col. Martin Armstrong, that there is wanting, a quantity if flour, beef cattle, horses and wagons for the troops, now ordered into service and the owners of such necessities will not dispose of the provisions with that freedom that is necessary for support of the army. This is written for the purpose to command you to assist in aforesaid necessities for the above purpose.

Keep receipts for the same, so that care can be made.

Wm. Dobson.

Ben Watson.

Surry County N. C.

Sept. 8, 1780.

This may certify that I have employed Gabriel Jones as commissioner for the purpose of gathering provisions for the troops ordered into the service of the United States.

Col. Martin Armstrong.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this 18th of October 1818, appeared in court, Gabriel Jones, now aged 92 years of age, resident of county aforesaid and declared on oath: That he enlisted for 1 year at Sumpter N. C. on or about the 8th day of September 1780 and served in the company commanded by Captain Sam Dowell in the state of North Carolina of the regiment of said state line commanded by Col. Jno. Armstrong and afterward received the appointment of commissioner as will appear on the warrant of authority. That he continued in service until sometime in April when he was honorably discharged from the service at Salisbury by Col. Armstrong in North Carolina. That he was in the service nearly 3 years and in the battles of King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs. He annexed the above appointment of commanding and warrant hereunto in evidence of his services.

Gabriel Jones.

James Hensley, also sworn at the same time deposes: That he is acquainted with the circumstances of the aforesaid Gabriel Jones, as to property and has been for several years. That he is extremely poor and has no property or estate except of very little value and is in such reduced circumstances as to require the assistance of his country.

Sworn before Benjamin Mills, Judge of the county of Floyd.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 17th of October 1820, appeared in open court, Gabriel Jones now about 97 years of age, resident of Floyd County, who made declaration similar to the one above made, stating that he has in no manner disposed of his property or any part of it, with intention to diminish it and bring him-

self within provision of receiving a pension. That he is a ~~FAM~~ farmer, but is entirely unable to labor, in consequence of age and infirmity. That he has no family living with him, nor does he keep house, but he and his wife, who is very old and unable to labor for several years passed are living with their children.

Gabriel his X mark Jones.

A letter was written from Greenup County Kentucky, on July 30, 1813, From. D. Trimble to the Secretary of War, Jno. C. Calhoun, City of Washington, which letter was stated, in parts: "Dear Sir: Gabriel Jones who appeared before Judge Shortridge, states that he enlisted and served as an enlisted soldier and should have his pension, because his name is filed on the Roll of enlistments. He asks this question, "If my name is found to be duly returned as an enlisted soldier, can my claim for a pension be rejected, because my officer whom I was bound to obey, detailed me for commissionary service?"

I know nothing of his case, and at one time, I suspected him of being a deserter, but if his name s is found on the Roll, I am very much in the opinion that he cannot lose his pension because his officers, whose orders he could not direct, detailed him to go on commissionary duty. He was in actual service and employed against the common enemy, as if he had a musket constantly in hand.

I am,

Yours Very Truly,

D. Trimble.

Secretary of the State of North Carolina, on 15th of September 1819, William Hill, stated that it appears on the Muster Roll of the North Carolina Continental line, that Griffith Jones, private in Captain Redford's company of the 10th regiment was mustered in the year 1781, was an artificier in 1782. The muster Roll does not show the days, or months in which he served or when he was discharged.

Wm. Hill.

Written on the record, was "no pension claim on file for a Griffith Jones."

Gabriel Jones was inscribed on the pension Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 18th of October, 1818. Given at the War office of the United States on the 28th of September 1819. Signed by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War and sent to Benjamin Mills, Esq.

The original pension certificate of Gabriel Jones, was sent to John Hankins, on the 4th of October 1833, and he wrote on the back, "The within certificate of Gabriel Jones was this day handed to me, by Henry Burgess, of Lawrence City, Kentucky, with the information that Gabriel Jones died sometime in March 1832 after he had drawn his pension and that his widow was so trifling that she did not demand the amount due her."

* * * * * *

JUSTICE, SIMEON W 7946

Delpha B L Wt 36722-160-55

S. C.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Simeon Justice an old Revolutionary War soldier, 53 years of age, states that he enlisted in the service of the United States in 1777 for 3 years under the command of Captain Benjamin Tutt who was a captain of an independent company under the command of General Andrew Williamson who commanded the District of Ninety Six South Carolina, in Regiments. That he was appointed Drummer for the company to which he belonged and served out the full term of enlistment which expired in June 1780. That he continued in the service till he was taken prisoner at Fort Rutledge and continued a prisoner for sometime and then was paroled on the 2nd of July 1780, by Jos., Jas.(?) Smith, captain of the King's Rangers and on the same day he received a discharge from Captain Benjamin Tutt who was also a prisoner and paroled at the same time. "I left my discharge with my father's papers and from age and the want of my eye sight and from my reduced circumstances in property, I need the assistance of my country."

Simeon his X mark Justice.

Alexander Lackey appeared in court in Floyd County and made oath: That he has lived neighbor to Simeon Justice the applicant for 9 or 10 years in Floyd County Kentucky. That he is a poor man and in a great measure deprived of his eye sight and that he is not able to support himself and family by manual labor and needs the assistance of his country.

Alexander Lackey.

In Floyd County Kentucky on the 18th of September 1820, Simeon Justice, appeared in court and made oath similar as made in the above declaration and further states that he has not by sale, gift or otherwise disposed of his property so as to bring himself with in provision of a pension. "I have not, nor has any person in trust for me and income other that what is contained in my property, which is of small value.

My occupation is that of a farmer, but because of the loss of my eye sight I am unable to pursue it."

Simeon his X mark Justice.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 25th of October, 1832, appeared in open court, before the judge of Floyd Circuit Court, Simeon Justice of said county, aged 67 years and made declaration on oath: That he entered the service in the Revolutionary War as stated before. That he was born in Pittsylvania County Virginia on the 4th of June 1765. His age was recorded in the family Bible which his father left at his death and which he supposes his mother has also left, as she is likewise dead, having died in South Carolina a few years a go. From Virginia he went with his father to Rutherford County North Carolina and in a short time removed to Ninety Six district in South Carolina, in which district, at

Fort Rutledge, this petitioner, his father, Jno. Justice, and his brother Jno. Justice, on the first of June 1777, enlisted or volunteered under Captain Benjamin Tutt, who paid each of us a small amount of cash in bounty money. Our enlistment was for 3 years (which this petitioner served out) the greater part of the time at Fort Rutledge, but about 4 months, from February to May 1780. He, with a few others were sent from Fort Rutledge to Augusta Georgia. It was early in June 1780, before he returned to Fort Rutledge and his time espired, but times were very squally and it was thought impudent to discharge the men at the fort. In a few weeks after he returned to Ft. Rutledge, thay place was taken by the British and he with all of Captain Tutt's company, who were then in the fort were taken prisoners, and on the second day of July he went on parole. On the 2nd day of July, Captain Tutt gave him his discharge. He served about one year of his time as private and was drummer of the company. General Williamson was the commander of the company. but there was no other Company in Fort Rutledge but Captain Tutt's. He was discharged in Fort Rutledge. He lived in South Carolina until 1795 when he moved to what is now the state of Tennessee where he resided 4 years and then removed to Buncomb(?) County North Carolina. After residing in the latter place about 8 years, he removed, in 1807, to Sandy River Kentucky where he resided ever since. He states that he is well acquainted with William Salsbury, a clergyman and General Alexander Lackey. He knows of no person by whom he can prove his service at present. He has preven it before but the witnesses are now dead. He relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity except the present.

Simeon his X mark Justice.

William Salisbury, Clergyman, and General Packey, made certification to the identification of the above applicatn and to their belief in his services, before Wm. Mayo, clerk of Floyd County.

South Carolina

Penelton(?) District.

October 28, 1819.

Richard Jenkins appeared before a justice of the peace, on the above date and made oath: That John Justice, brother to the said Simeon, served with him for 9 months and upwards. The said John Justice was fifer and the said Simeon Justice was drummer, under the officers above named. That both John and Simeon Justice enlisted for 3 years and served out the full time.

Richard his X mark Jenkins.

Simeon Justice of Floyd County, Kentucky, was placed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin March 4, 1831. Certificate of the pension was issued 20th day of February 1833.

On back of the record of the certificate, is written: "Died 10th of January 1848."

Letcher County, Circuit Court.

Delpha Justice, resident of said county appeared on October 17, 1854 before a Justice of the Peace and made oath: That she is 67 years of age, and is the widow of Simeon Justice who was a private in the American Army. She refers to his original declaration and evidence in the pension office of the United States upon which her said husband's certificate was granted. That he drew

a pension for many years prior to his death, and his original pension certificate was lost or mislaid and she can not find it. She declares that she was married on the 6th of October 1834, to the said Simeon Justice and that her husband died on the 16th of January 1846. That she is now a widow and has never remarried since the death of her said husband. She refers to the copy of her marriage license and marriage certificate from the record of the County Court Clerk's office in Perry County, accpmpanying this declaration, as evidence of the marriage with her said husband.

her
Delpha X Justice.
mark

William Johnson made oath: That he was in the life of Simeon Justice, well acquainted with him. That he died on the date stated by his widow Delpha Justice.

Whitesburg, Kentucky.

Delpha Justice again appeared in Letcher County Kentucky court on the 5th of October 1853 and made oath similar as above on oath, to receive a pension, before Green Adams, Judge of the 12th District of Kentucky.

Ezekial Brashear appeared in court and made oath: That he was present at the marriage of Simeon Justice and Delpha Justice and that he thinks it was in the year 1834 and thinks that they lived together as mand and wife to the time of his death and she is still his widow.

Jesse Combs, clerk of Perry County court appeared and made oath: That he was clerk of the Perry County Court and Circuit Court and made statement

that he was in that office, when the license was issued for Simeon Justice and Delpha Justice. That he issued same and was present at their marriage. That Simeon Justice was a Revolutionary War Soldier and pensioner and they lived together as man and wife until the death or Simeon Justice.

Jesse Combs.

A copy of the marriage license and certificate of the marriage was sent to the pension office. The marriage license was ~~XX~~ issued in Perry County Kentucky on October 1, 1834, to wed Simeon Justice and Delpha Johnson. Issued by Jesse Combs, Clerk.

A letter was written from Louisville, Kentucky, on November 8, 1855, from Thomas D. Tolford to L. P. Waldo, commissioner of pensions Washington, D. C. states that in January, 1855 a certificate of a pension was granted to Delpha Justice of Letcher County Kentucky. "But she informs me that she has never received it. Will You please to inform me whether the certificate has been issued? If so, to whom was it sent? So that she can apply for it and draw her pension."

Delpha Justice, widow of Simeon Justice, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to begin February 3, 1853. Certificate of pension was issued 20th of January 1855.

Perry County Kentucky.

On the 20th of October 1855, Delpha Justice, resident of said County, appeared in court and made oath and referred to the above written

declaration by which pensions were received. That shemakes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining bounty land.

* * * * * *

JONES, AMBROSE W 9083

Martha Cont. VA.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 17th of July 1821, appeared in court, Ambrose Jones aged about 60 years, resident in Floyd County and made oath: That he served in the Revolutionary War in the 16th Regiment, first commanded by Col. Grason and next by Col. Nathaniel Gist in Captain Thomas Bell's Company, commanded by Captain Robert Blackenridge in the Virginia line. His original declaration was dated about June 1818. He cannot recollect, precisely, the time of his enlistment but served 3 years. That he has not, by sale, gift, or otherwise, disposed of any of his property or goods in order to bring himself within provision of a pension. "I have property only of very small amount. I am a farmer, by occupation when able to follow the trade" But for the past 7 years he has had a felon on his left eye. It has very much impaired his sight. He has a wife and 2 children who reside with him. His wife is old and infirm and able to do very little. The older son is 18 years of age and is healthy; the younger is 16 years and is addicted to fits, is unable to labor and is therefore an incumbrance rather than a benefit.

Ambrose Jones.

Morgan County Kentucky.

On this, 1st day of November, 1825, appeared Ambrose Jones, aged 75 years, resident of said County, but cut out of Floyd County, and which formed part of Floyd County till the year 1822, and made oath: That he enlisted and served as previously stated in the declaration which he made in Floyd County Kentucky. That his wife aged 56, is very much afflictedwith Rheumatism and has lost the use of one eye because of the violent pains caused by the disease. She is unable to do any labor, except to sew or knit and is unable to do much toward the labor necessary in the family.

Ambrose Jones.

A letter to the Secretary of War on the pension claim of MX Ambrose Jones, says: "Sir: here is the application for a pension. When your decision is made, I will send the result to the applicant or his agent.

Yours Truly,

D. Trimble.

Ambrose Jones was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 2nd of November, 1825. Certificate of the pension was issued 12th of December, 1825.

Morgan County Kentucky.

On the 30th day of January, 1840, appeared before Samuel R. Turner, Justice of the Peace in said County, Martha Jones, aged 74 and a resident of said county. She made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of Ambrose Jones, late a pensioner on the Roll of Kentucky agency. That she was married to said Ambrose Jones in Greenbrier County Virginia on December 13, 1784 by Reverend

John Alderson, a Baptist preacher, being first announced about the marriage three times in Church before the marriage took place. That her husband the aforesaid Ambrose Jones died on the 12th of June 1833. That she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service, but the marriage took place soon afterward.

her
Martha X Jones.
mark

John Jones, resident in Morgan County Kentucky, made oath on the 30th of January 1840: That he is 45 years of age, and is a son of Ambrose Jones, deceased and Martha Jones, the applicant. That his father was a pensioner on the Roll of Kentucky agency to the time of his death and that he ~~HIM~~ died on the 12th of June 1833 and that his mother the aforesaid Martha Jones remained a widow ever since, to the present period. That this day, he has been shown his father's family record which is in the handwriting of William Jones and Uriah Cattle, Cottle(?) and was in his father's possession at his death and has been in the possession of John Jones, deponent ever since his father's death. The said record is in the family Bible.

his
John X Jones.
mark

Ambrose Jones, was born on August 10, 1756.

Martha Jones was born on August 10, 1766.

Wm. Jones was born ofOctober 23rd, 1785.

Priscilla Jones, was born on February 18, 1787.

Nancy Jones was born on March 27, 1790.

Jinny Jones was born on May 3, 1792.

John Jones was born November 24, 1793.

Richard Jones was born June 8, 1795.

Barbary Jones was born April 19, 1797.

Sinthy Jones, was born June 13, 1799.

James Jones was born October 24, 1801.

Ambrose Jones Jr. was born December 31, 1803.

Ambrose Jones and Martha Craig were married December 30, 1784.

Greenbrier County Virginia.

I, John Matthews, clerk of said county do certify that on examining the records and files in my office found the following certificate of the marriage of Ambrose Jones, to Martha Crage: "This is to certify that they were united in marriage in 1784, December 30, by Rev. John Alderson. Ambrose Jones to Martha Crage."

A letter written from Fincastle Kentucky on the 12th of June, 18 (45)? from John Wilson to Honorable J. L. Edwards commissioner of Pensions, states in parts: "Dear Sir: I am requested from some of the heirs of Ambrose Jones who find they are entitled to considerable sun of money and perhaps land for the military services of Ambrose Jones, to write to you. I can not, at present, get any satisfaction as to when or in what capacity, Ambrose Jones served but I understand that he was a Revolutionary soldier. His heirs inform me that one of his children, Polly Jones, who is the principal legatee has appointed an attorney (Mr. Gardner (?) Tarlton, I believe) to prosecute the claim and to get all that is due under the will of Ambrose Jones. His heirs intend to contest the payment of the money to Polly Jones and I request you to pay over

to Polly Jones, her attorney, anything in right of Ambrose Jones, until her right to it is established by a legal proceeding. The heirs are about to have tried, the validity of the will or Ambrose Jones, in regard to Polly Jones' claim to it. "I have to request you to inform me as to what service Ambrose Jones rendered in the United States; what amount of money or land appears to have been to him or his heirs. Is the half pay of his widow payable to her heirs? She died about a year since.

If you have the means of giving this information, it will render great service to the heirs of Ambrose Jones and any costs about it, I will send at a moment's notice.

I am Sir, Your Most Humble Servant,

John Wilson.

A letter was sent to Col. Edwards, Washington, D. C. from Christopher Chim, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, February 3, 1840, stating that the papers of Mrs. Martha Jones, for a pension were herewith inclosed. "I should be pleased to hear from you when convenient."

Christopher Chim.

Martha Jones, widow of Ambrose Jones, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1836. Certificate of pension issued on the 17th if June 1840.

* * * * * *

HOPKINS, GARNER W 8945

Polly NEW YORK

Continental.

Bath County Kentucky.

I, Wm. Ludduth, clerk of the Court of said County, certify that Garner Hopkins appeared in court in said county on the 12th of July 1819, and made oath: That he was a continental soldier in the Revolutionary War. That he enlisted in April 1781 for 3 years. That he entered under Captain Matchin and after he joined the Regiment was transferred to Captain Thomas's Company. It was attached to the New York Regiment of Artillery commanded by Col. John Lamb and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens. That he served from the time of his enlistment until some time in the fall 1783 when he was discharged at West Point by General Henry Knox, which discharge he has since lost or mislaid so that he is unable to produce it. He further states that he has never been allowed a pension from the Government of the United States. That he is old, infirm and unable to labor. He has a family consisting of a wife and a small boy. That he is poor and needs the assistence of the Government for support. That he is a citizen of Floyd County Kentucky.

Garner Hopkins.

Robert Hopkins and Lydia Casky who are persons of respectability and who being sworn, state they are well acquainted with said Garner Hopkins and well recollect that in the Revolutionary War the above named Garner Hopkins was a regular soldier in the Continental Army. That he was enlisted and served in the Artillery Regiment of New York as he states. That they know of their own knowledge, that the statements above made by Ambrose Jones are true.

To this , I affix my hand and seal on the 13th of July 1819.

William M. Ludduth.

Morgan County Kentucky.

On the 12th of January 1824, appeared Garner Hopkins, aged 74 the 16th of July 1824, resident of said County which formerly Floyd, and made oath: That he served in the 2nd New York Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. John Lamb and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens and in Captain Thomas's company of the New York line. That his pension certificate given in lieu of his former declaration (12th of July 1819) That he has not, since that time by sale, gift, or otherwise disposed of my property so as to bring myself within provision of a pension. I have no children living with me. My wife is 70 years old. I am by occupation a farmer, but I am unable to labor because of age and infirmity, having been crippled in my shoulders and I am unable to drag myself without assistance.

Garner his X mark Hopkins.

Sworn to before Edmund Wells, Isaac Lykins and John Williams, Justices of the Peace of said county, and certified by James Hazelrigg, Clerk of Morgan County Kentucky.

Garner Hopkins of Floyd County Kentucky, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 12th of July 1819. Certificate of pension issued 22nd of September 1819.

Morgan County Kentucky.

On the 3rd day of September 1839, appeared before me, Samuel R. Turner, Justice of the Peace in said county, appeared Polly Hopkins, resident of said county, aged 88 years and made oath to the following declaration: That she is the widow of Garner Hopkins, deceased. That she was lawfully married to the said Garner Hopkins in Orange County New York by

a magistrate, in April 1773. That her husband, aforesaid Garner Hopkins died on the 4th of June 1832 and that she has remained a widow ever since. That she knows of no record evidence of her marriage nor does she know of any person now living who saw her married. She knows of the record of the age of one of her children, Hannah, the youngest whose age is in her Bible on 1 leaf of the same and represents her to have been born on the 13th of Dec. 1778. The declarent had byt 3 children, the oldest, 4 years older than Hannah Dyer.

Polly her X mark Hopkins.

William Dyer, resident of Morgan County, aged 59, made oath on the 3rd day of September, 1839 to be used in favor of Mrs. Polly Hopkins: That he is a son-in-law of Polly Hopkins, the applicant and has been well acquainted with Garner Hopkins, deceased, and his family ofr the last 42 years. That Garner Hopkins died on the 4th of June 1832 and the said Polly Hopkins remains his widow. He further states that he has the record of his wife's age in his Bible and which record commences with the record of the children of this deponent: Garner Dyer, Sally Dyer, Caroline Dyer and Wm. Dyer(The deponent's own age) And then comes the age of Hannah Dyer, the deponent's wife and ~~XXX~~ daughter of Garner and Polly Hopkins, in these words: "Hannah Dyer, alias Hopkins, was born on the 13th of December 1778. Said record is in the handwriting of one Mr. Thomas and was transcribed in said Bible about 5 months since from a mutilated leaf from an old testament which formerly belonged to Garner Hopkins. Said mutilated leaf was destroyed after the above named copy was made.

Wm. his X mark Dyer.

Gardner Dyer was born on the 9th of September 1817.

Sally Dyer was born on the 1st of January 1818.

Caroline Dyer was born on the 17th of February 1839.

Wm. Dyer was born on the 17th of March 1780.

Hannah Dyer, alias Hopkins was born on the 13th of December 1778.

Frances H. Dyer was born on the 22nd of February 1802.

John Dyer was born on the 30th of December 1800.

Thomas Caskey, resident of Morgan County Kentucky, made oath on the 6th of September 1839, to be used in favor of the application of Polly Hopkins. The deponent, 73 years of age, last April, deposes; That he was raised in the state of New York and became intimately acquainted with Garner Hopkins and family of Orange County New York, in 1788 and on the 19th of December ~~1790~~ 1790, the deponent married Lydia, oldest child of said Garner and Polly Hopkins. The deponent does not know of any marriage record of Garner and Polly Hopkins but about 39 or 40 years ago, he caused to be registered in his family Bible, his own age and that of his wife, Lydia Caskey, formerly Hopkins. Deponent has never heard it doubted in any way that said Garner and Polly Hopkins were married. But always understood from said Garner Hopkins and family that he(the deponent) and Lydia were married in the same house and the same room in which Garner Hopkins and Polly were married. Catherine is now dead.

Thomas Caskey.

The deposition of Lydia Caskey was taken at the same time and same place. The deponent, 63 years of age, deposed, that she is the daughter of Garner and Polly Hopkins and is their oldest child. That she has seen and heard read, the above deposition of Thomas Caskey and believes it to be correct

in every way.

Lydia her X mark Caskey.

Thomas Caskey was born April 1, 1766.

Lydia Caskey was born March 29, 1775.

Mary Caskey was born October 7, 1791.

John Caskey was born October 9, 1793.

Hannah Caskey was born November 15, 1795.

Gardner Caskey was born May 26, 1798.

Robert Caskey was born October 15, 1800.

Jane Caskey was born December 29, 1802.

Margaret Caskey was born December 22, 1804.

Eleanor Caskey was born May 7, 1807.

Lydia Caskey was born October 5, 1808.

Thomas Caskey was born December 31, 1810.

Samuel Caskey was born October 16, 1812.

Wm. Caskey was born January 16, 1815.

Sally Anne Caskey was born in the year of our Lord 1818, Januarylst.

Mrs. Hannah Lewis, resident of Morgan County Kentucky, on September 6, 1339 made affidavit on oath: That she is 73 years of age last March, and is a sister of Garner Hopkins, deceased. That she was raised a neighbor to Polly Hopkins XXXX whose name before her marriage was Polly Chambers. She recollects living with said Garner and Polly Hopkins, previous to their having the first child. Said Garner Hopkins and Polly were then living together as man and wife and were universally recognized as such. The deponent has no doubt said Garner and Polly Hopkins were living together as man and wife pre-

vious to the American Revolution. For the deponent knows their oldest child, Lydia, is just 9 years younger than the deponent which makes Lydia 64 years old last March. Deponent knows said Garner and Polly had 3 children and Elender, their second child was about one and one half years younger than Lydia.

her
Hannah X Lewis.
mark

Polly Hopkins, widow of Garner Hopkins, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence 4th of June 1832. Certificate was issued 12th of November 1832.

* * * * * *

JUSTICE, JOHN W 9032

Amy. S. C.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Simeon Justice an old Revolutionary War Soldier appeared before Alexander Luckey, Justice of the Peace in the County aforesaid and made oath: That John Justice, now a citizen of Floyd County, enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army of the United States in June 1777 for 3 years. He was enlisted by Captain Benjamin Tutt who was captain under Major Buce(?) commanded by Col. Teary Hammons under General Williams who commanded the Regiment in the state of South Carolina and this deponent further

states that said John Justice continued in the service until July 1st, 1780 when he was taken prisoner at Fort Rutledge in South Carolina, by Joseph Smith, captain of the King's Rangers, and was paroled by the said Capt. Smith on the 2nd of July 1780 and on the same day was discharged by the said Captain Benjamin Tutt. He further states that the said John Justice served as fifer in the army and this deponent particularly states that he enlisted at the same time himself and served as a drummer for the army. He continued in the service with said John Justice during the term aforesaid. Was taken prisoner, paroled and discharged at thesame time.

Simeon his X mark Justice.

Pendleton County South Carolina.

On the 25th of October 1819, appeared at court, before Bailey Barton, Justice of the Peace of said County, Mary Justice and Nancy Wade and made oath: That they were ~~WILLIAM~~ present when said Justice enlisted and continued to serve until he was discharged.

Mary her X mark Justice.

Nancy her X mark Wade.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this 23rd of August, ~~1838~~ 1839, appeared before John B. Burnett, Justice of the Peace of said County, Amy Justice, resident of said county, Amy Justice, resident of said County, aged 70 years April last, and made oath: That she is the widow of John Justice who was a fifer in the Revolutionary war. Said John Justice enlisted in Spartenburg County North Carolina and served as he states. He received an honorable discharge

which discharge was faithfully kept by said John Justice till his death, and since that time the discharge and balance of his papers were in possession of his son Amos Justice and this declarent does not know what has become of them. She declares that she was married to the said John Justice on the 26th of July 1781 in Spartensburg County North Carolina by a magistrate by the name of Gague. She declares that she knows of no record of her marriage nor of the children's ages. She thinks none was ever kept. That her husband John Justice died in January 1831.

Amy her X mark Justice.

Jonathan Justice, aged 53, on the 23rd of August, 1839, made application on oath. That he is the 2nd child of John Justice, deceased and Amy Justice his surviving widow. That he was understudy of his father during his life ~~XXXX~~ time. That his mother Amy Justice has remained a widow since his father's death. Said John and Amy Justice had 8 children. The oldest daughter Diadama(?) was 55 last July. The declarent is the next oldest. James, if alive would be about 51 years old. The declarent does not now recollect the ages of the rest of the children except the youngest, Right Justice. He will be 27 years old next August.

Jonathan his X mark Justice.

Simeon Justice, citizen of Perry County, aged 74 years, 4th of Last June, on this day, 23rd of August 1839, deposed on oath: That he is the brother of John Justice deceased. That they were raised together in Spartenburg South Carolina. Said John Justice enlisted in June 1777 and served as previously stated. That shortly after his return from the army, sometime in 1781 said John Justice got married in Spartensburg, County South Carolina to

Amy Neal widow of said John Justice, and resident of Floyd County. He also stated that he served in the same company and same regiment during the whole service, with John Justice.

his
Simeon X Justice.
mark

Amy Justice, widow of John Justice was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence the 4th of March 1839, Certificate was issued 13th of December 1839.

* * * * * *

MURRAY, THOMAS S 35530

Penn.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Thomas Murray , old Revolutionary War soldier aged 66, states that he enlisted in the service of the United States in the year 1778 in August under Captain Samuel Miller in the 8th Penn. Regiment. Commanded by Dennis McCoy, colonel; George Wilson, Lieut. Col and Richard Butler, major, in West - Moreland County Pennsylvania. He further states that he enlisted for 3 years and served out the time, then obtained an honorable discharge in 1779 at Pittsburg, Pa. (which discharge has been lost.) He states that he fought at the battle of Bondsbrook under General Lincoln and was taken prisoner by the enemy at Philadelphia Pa., and returned to his Regiment. He further states that he is

in low and indigent circumstances. That because of infirmities and old age, he needs the assistance of his country.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court on 20th day of May, 1818, before Wm. Mayo clerk of Floyd County.

Thomas his X mark Murray.

Floyd County Kentucky.

At the court held for Floyd County on Monday, 26th of April 1824, Thomas Murray old Revolutionary War soldier, presented in open court, a schedule of his property. He also stated that he, said Thomas Murray enlisted for the term of 3 years in the year just before the battle of Ben(?) Branch as stated, in the Pennsylvania line in the company ~~MM~~ commanded by Col. Mackey, who immediately afterward died and then he was commanded by Col. Broadhead in the line of Pennsylvania on the Continental establishemnt. That he continued to serve till his full time of enlistment expired during which time he was in the Battle of Bondbrook, Battle of Brandywine and several others. That he was honorably discharged at Fort Pitt in the state of Pa. That his name has been on the pension list and dropped therefrom on account of property. I have not, by sale, gift or otherwise, disposed of my property or any part thereof, with intent to diminish it so as to bring myself within provision of receiving a pension.

Thomas his X mark Murray.

Floyd County Kentucky.

At a court held for Floyd County Kentucky at the court house ~~MM~~ in Prestonsburg, on Monday 24th of March 1823, Thomas Murray made schedule to his

property and made affidavit to his services in the Revolutionary war, similar as above. He further states that his family consists of himself, wife named Susannah aged about 40 years and one child named Daniel, aged 2 years who lives with him. Neither of them is able to constitute anything toward his support. That from age and infirmities he is unable to pursue his occupation which is that of a farmer. That one of his eyes is entirely out and that the other one is entirely dim. That he is week and entirely unable to support himself. That he entirely lives upon the private charity of one of his sons. That he is entirely unable to work in any manner for his support.

Thomas Murray.

Floyd County Kentucky.

William Ferguson appeared in court and made oath: That Thomas Murray was in the services of the United States for 3 years and obtained an honorable discharge and that he now lives a neighbor to said Murray and knows him to be in low circumstances.

Wm. his X mark Ferguson.

Matthew Pettit states that he knows Thomas Murray and that he knows he was a soldier in the continental service of the United Colonies of North America in the Revolutionary War. That he served in the 8th Pa. Regt. commanded by Col. Daniel Broadhead took the command at the death of Col. McCoy as stated in Capt Clarke's company. That he was discharged in September 1779 at Fort Pitt (Now Pittsburg) by Col. Byard as he stated. That the soldiers of said Regiment were uniformly enlisted for 3 years.

Matthew his X mark Pettit.

Thomas Murray was placed on the Invalid pension list of Kentucky, to commence 20th of May 1818. Certificate of pension was issued 23rd of May 1820.

* * * * * *

MULLENS, John
MULLINS. Nancy

W 3032
BL Wt 34, 839-160-55.
VA.

John Mullins, XX old Revolutionary War soldier, 60 years of age, states that he enlisted in the service of the United States in 1779 for three years. That he enlisted under the command of Captain Henry Conaway who was a captain under the command of Col. Ball who commanded the first Va. Regiment. That he was at the taking of Stony Point and continued in the service of the United States and was in the Battle at the siege of Charlestown where he was taken prisoner by the British and by the British officer Mounteen was taken to England as a prisoner and kept there till Peace was made. That he never had it in power to return to America for 10 or 11 years, but after he returned he received an honorable discharge. He put his discharge, his certificate for Bounty Land and monthly pay all in the hands of Richard Waln(?) to collect, but he, in a short while, became insolvent and apparently deranged so that I have never received but one dollar for all of my services. Said John Mullens further states that he is poor and in indigent circumstances and needs the assistance of his country for his support and therefore he prays to be placed on the pension list.

Sworn to, in open court of the said county on May 18th 1818.

John his X mark Mullins.

John Kelly made oath: That he lives neighbor to John Mullins, the person who made the above application. That he is a very poor man and needs the assistance of his country.

John his X mark Kelly.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On Monday 26th of May, 1823, John Mullins appeared in court and made declaration on oath: That he is 65 years of age and a resident of said county. He made affidavit to his services, similar as above and stated that after he returned from his imprisonment, he received an honorable discharge from Captain Conney, the captain under whom he had served. He also received a certificate for Bounty land and his wages. That he placed them into the hands of Richard Man(?) as above stated and that after he, William Man(?) became deranged and insolvent, he has never gotten his discharge and has not since seen it. He made a list of his property and stated that he had not, by sale, gift or otherwise disposed of his property so that it would bring him with in provision of receiving a pension. He further states that his family consists of his wife, aged about 50 years, named Nancy and 3 children, namely, John, aged 15 years, Betsey, aged 11 years and Joshua aged 8 years. His wife is very sickly and infirm and his family is not able to contributeany to his support worth naming. His occupation is that of a farmer but he is too old to pursue it. He lives upon a small piece of rented ground and it is with much difficulty that he gets it cultivated to make bread for his family. That he made his original declaration

but has not received it. He refers, for further information, to his former declaration, on file inthe War Department.

Joshua Mullins, aged about 63, states that he is well acquainted with the present applicant, John Mullins, and that he is a brother to the old soldier. That his brother, said John Mullins enlisted and served as he stated. That he has frequently heard him tell of his experiences in the services and has heard men who were taken prisoners with the said John Mullins, tell of John Mullins being with them. That he was taken prisoner, to England with them and kept there until Peace was made. That he placed his honorable discharge, and papers as stated into the hands of Richard Man(?) and that he thinks his brother John Mullins did not see again, because Richard Man(?) was immediately afterward broken up and became insolvent.

Floyd County Kentucky.

Silas P. Wooten, old Revolutionary War soldier, states on oath before James W. Brown, Justice of the Peace, that he is well accuainted with John Mullins old Revolutionary soldier. That he knew him in the Revolutionary War, for 14 or 18 months as an enlisted soldier. And then he was deported from that part of the army in which this deponent served. He understood afterward that he was taken prisoner by the British, at the Siege of Charlestown, South Carolina.

Letcher County Kentucky.

On this, 6th of May, 1841, before Justice of the Peace in said county appeared Nancy Mullins, resident of Letcher County, aged 73 years, who being first sworn, made oath: That she is the widow of John Mullins, who was a private in the Revolutionary War and on account of the Revolutionary services, of her

late husband. John Mullins, she was enrolled on the pension rolls of the Kentucky agency.

Nancy her X mark Mullins.

John Mullins of Floyd County Kentucky, was inscribed on the roll of Kentucky, to commence 26th of May, 1823. Certificate of the pension was issued 10th of September, 1823 and sent to Robert Walker, Esq., Prestonsburg Kentucky.

On a separate slip was recorded: John Mullins, died 25th of February 1838.

Perry County Kentucky.

On the 23rd of August 1839, before Ambrose Amburgy, Justice of the Peace, appeared Nancy Mullins, resident of said county, aged 65 years and made oath: That she is the widow of John Mullins, deceased. That she was married to said John Mullins in Halifax County Virginia on the 8th of June 1792. That her husband John Mullins died on the 25th of February 1838. She further declares she knows of no record of her marriage except the family record, registered in her family prayer book which record, she thinks, was written by William Buckner about 40 years since and written under the directions of her deceased husband, John Mullins, which prayer book and ~~XXIX~~ and register has been in the declarent's service ever since the registering was made.

Ambrose Amburgy, Justice of the Peace, before whom the above affidavit was made, made affidavit, that he is well acquainted with Nancy Mullins, and that she is a woman of good moral character, of truth and veracity. That in consequence of bodily infirmity and old age, she is unable to attend court.

Recorded on back of a leaf from a prayer book was the following: John Mullins and Nancy, his wife, were married on the 8th of June 1792.

Joseph Mullins wasborn 25th of June 1796.

Daniel Mullins was born July 14th 1797.

Daniel Mullins, resident of Perry County made deposition on oath: That He is the 3rd child of John Mullins, deceased and Nancy, his wife. Thathe was 40 years old July past. That said Nancy's name before her marriage, ashe always understood, was Nancy Gentry. That he knew his father, said John Mullins was a pensioner on the roll of Kentucky agency at the time of his death. That he died on the 28th of February 1838 and that his mother has since remained a widow. He further states that he has this day been shown his father's and mother's prayer book and they have recorded, the date of the marriage of his father and mother and the age of the children(oldest ones). The deponent does not know whose handwriting the record is in, but knows the record has been in said prayer book ever since his earliest recollection and said prayer book has been in his mother's possession ever since the death of his father. The deponenthas this day taken the leaf containing said family record outof the prayer book and makes it part of his deposition.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 13th of October, 1848, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, Nancy Mullins, resident of Letcher County, aged XX 78 years, who made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of John Mullins who was a private in the Revolutionary War. That she receives a pension.

A. B. Patrick wrote a letter from Breathitt Kentucky on July 6, 1843, to Mr. Edwards, commissioner of pensions, informing him that Nancy Mullins was very old and in bad circumstances. Also that if the calim should be allowed to the widow that the certificate be sent to him.

Nancy Mullins was inscribed on the roll of Kentucky, to begin March 4, 1836. Certificate of the pension was issued 13th of December, 1839.

On July 23rd, 1855, Nancy Mullins, aged 80 years, resident of Letcher County Kentuckymade application in that county for bounty land.

Her certificate for bounty land was awarded for 160 acres.

* * * * * *

MOORE, JOHN W 8484

SALLY N. C.

On this, 18th of February, 1834, appeared in Floyd County Kentucky, John Moore, resident of said county, aged 75 years who made declaration on oath: That he entered the service on or about the 15th of May 1781 as a volunteer in the militia of North Carolina, in the company commanded by Captain David Humphreys. Benjamin Humphreys was lieutenant, Solomon Humphreys, major ensign and ___ Hawk, Sergeant of the company. He then resided in Surry County North Carolona. He met his company on or about the day above stated at a small town in Surry North Carolina, called"Richmond" After lying at Richmond for 2 or 3 weeks Majors White and Phillips and Colonel James Martin, colonel of the Regiment to which his company belonged, arrived, and we then marched on to a place called"Moravian Town" where we were joined by another company of militia. We then marched on to head quarters in the woods, not far distant from Salisbury where we joined General Rutherford, commander in Chief of the Militia. The day that his company joined the troops at head quarters, several of the

militia companies arrived and the next day, we marched on toward the South Carolina line in different directions, chiefly, (as he then understood) for the purpose of keeping down the Tories. We did not stop at one place more than two days at a time in passing on our march at what was then called "Cross Creek Settlement" and Cape Fear Settlement" besides other places not recollected till we came into Wilmington North Carolina when we advanced within about half a mile of the town and fired several rounds toward the town and then marched into the town. There were about 50 prisoners in the town, left there by the British and Tories. Some of them were in wretched conditions, almost destitute of clothing and much emaciated. We then marched on, leaving Wilmington on the right, in different directions and frequently fell in with a large body of light horse troops scouting after the Tories. Scouting parties were frequently sent out to gain intelligence of the Tories and at one time brought information of several Tories being in a swamp. The light horses were stationed at the lower end of the swamp to drive the Tories and Sergeant Hawks, while rushing in front of the other troops was killed by the Tories, having several bullets in his body. We rushed into the swamp and killed 7 Tories, which was all we found in the swamp. We marched back in various directions till on or about the 29th of December 1781, about 10 miles from Wilmington, he received a discharge signed by Captain David Humphrey, for a pennion in the service, to the best of his recollection, it was for about 7 months, and then he returned to his residence in Surry County North Carolina. He remained at home but a few weeks when he again entered the service, his 2nd tour as a volunteer in a company commanded by Captain Gaines. Wm. Meredy was Lieutenant, ___Steele was ensign and David Riders, Sergeant of the company, to the best of his recollection. He met his company at one Squire McInilly's

early in March 1782. We stayed at Squire McInilly's but a short time, when Col. Armstrong, our colonel, arrived with Major ~~MXX~~ Gillaspie, our major. We then marched in an ~~MXXX~~ eastern direction by Duplin Court House. From there we marched to the left, passing several small towns and lying there 3 or 4 days at a time at different places. After marching in different directions, we came below Salisbury about 50 or 60 miles (Capt. Gaines had left the company some short time before this and the Lieutenant commanding the company.) He here got his leave to go home but received no written discharge. He is not able to recollect the time he left the service in the last tour, but he is able to say positively that he was in the service about 5 months, in the last tour, and to the best of his recollection he left the service in August 1782 in the latter part of the month.

John Moore.

John Moore was born in Orange County North Carolina in May 1758.

"I was living in Surry County North Carolina when called into the service and resided in North Carolina until the fall of 1833, when I removed to Floyd Co. Kentucky where I now reside. I went into the service in both tours as a volunteer. I never received but one discharge and do not know what has become of it. It was signed by Captain Humphreys."

Reverend Samuel Hanna, Clergyman, and Jonathan Pitts, residing in Floyd County, made certification that they are well acquainted with John Moore, and made affidavit to the truthfulness of the statements made by him.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 31st of August 1839, appeared before a Justice of the Peace of said county, Sally Moore, and made declaration on oath: That she is the

widow of John Moore, deceased, late a pensioner on the Kentucky agency. That she was married to said John Moore in Rockingham County North Carolina by John Childers, magistrate in March 1784. She knows of no record evidence of her marriage nor of the ages of her children, nor does she know of any person now living that was at her sedding. That said John Moore died 27th of July 1836.

Sally her X mark Moore.

John Moore of Floyd County Kentucky, was placed on the roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1831. Certificate of pension was issued March 27th, 1834.

Obadiah Moore deposed on the 31st of August 1839, that he is a resident of Floyd County and is aged 50 years. That he is the 3rd child of John Moore deceased and Sally Moore. That he knows his father, John Moore, deceased was a pensioner of the Roll of Kentucky at the time of his death. That said John Moore died on the 7th of July 1836 and his mother, said Sally Moore has remained a widow. That from his earliest recollection, he understood that there were 2 children older than himself, Joel(?) and Andrew. Joel, the deponent, supposes is 54 years of age, and Andrew is about 52 years old. The deponent is next oldest. There are six children younger than the deponent.

Andrew Moore, resident of Floyd County aged 52 years and a son of John and Sally Moore made deposition in court on 31st of August 1839 to be used in favor of his mother Sally Moore for a pension.

Wm. Mosely, of Floyd County, aged 63 years of age, made declaration on the 31st of August 1839 that: He lived in the same neighborhood in Buckingham County ~~XXXXXX~~ North Carolina with John Moore deceased and Sally his surviving widow whose name before her marriage was Sally Goodman. Said John Moore and Sally were married in Buckingham County North Carolina in 1784 or 1785 in the spring of said year. The deponent was not at the wedding, but he lived in the neighborhood and heard they were married. Said John Moore and Sally lived together as man and wife from the date of their marriage until said John's death and raised ~~XXX~~ a large family of children. The oldest, Joel, Joab, Toab(?) is now about 53 or 54 years old. The next oldest, Andrew is 52 years old. The next oldest, Obadiah, is 50 years old.

Elizabeth Goodman, aged 60 years, at the same time, made deposition on oath: That she is the ~~XXXXX~~ sister of Sally Moore, sidow of John Moore, deceased. Said John Moore and Sally were married in Buckingham County North Carolina as previously stated.

Jonathan Pitts, resident of Floyd County, aged 84 years, made declaration on oath at Prestonsburg Kentucky, on the 18th of February 1834, before John Friend, Justice of the Peace, that: She is 86 years years of age. That during the Revolutionary War, the deponent resided in North Carolina and was then and has been ever since, well accuainted with John Moore, then a resident of Surry County North Carolina, and is now residing in Floyd County Kentucky. That in 1781 this deponent was in the service in the militia of North Carolina under Captain Black and that he recollects to having seen John Moore in the service as a private in a company belonging to the militia under the command of General Rutherford. That the troops to which this deponent belonged and those under which said John Moore belonged, separated near Wilmington, N. C. and

this deponent did not see said John Moore in the service at any time after the separation near Wilmington, but that shortly after the termination of the war, he understood from those who were reported to have served with said John Moore that the said John Moore had served two tours in the N. C. Militia.

Sally Moore, widow of John Moore, was placed on the Roll of Kentucky to begin 27th of July 1836. Certificate of the pension was issued 10th of December 1839.

* * * * * *

PATRICK, JAMES S 1241

VA.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this, 5th day of August 1833, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, James Patrick, Sr. age 103 years who entered the services of the Revolutionary war and served under General Christy, Col. Russell, Capt. Wm. McClanahan, Lt. Adam Peck of Botetourt County, all except Adam Peck who was from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. This country was known by many as the County of Fincastle, after which Botetourt and and Montgomery Counties were made. This applicant entered the service for 6 months on the 2nd day of March 1776, as a drafted man in the State troops of Virginia. Shortly after which, the company, amounting to 2000 men took their line of march toward the borders of what is now called Tenn-

essee, marching in a western direction and crossing New River and passing throught that part of Virginia, known by the name of Washington and Wythe Counties. The army arrived about the last of May or June, to the Long Island of the Holstein and after having several small fights with the Indians, General Christy, made a treaty with the Indians, he thinks the Cherokees and in the month of September or October, this applicant having served out his term of 6 months, received his discharge and returned home. This applicant again entered service in the spring of 1777 from Montgomery County Virginia by a proclamation, giving the soldiers 400 acres of bounty land. The term of the service was only a year as a drafted man under Col. Bowman, Lieutenant Joseph Drake and Captain Wm. Buchanon, on the 29th of March 1777. This was to relieve the County of Kentucky, which then belonged to Virginia. The regiment after having assembled ttook up their march and passing in the same direction that General Christy's army went,took the Kentucky trail, the army crossing Cumberland mountain and moving on until they arrived at a place called the "Cumberland Ford." A fight ensued with the Indians, in which we were victorious and many of the defeated Indians were dead. Our army at length arrived at Boonesborough, and then our troops were divided, a part went to Harrodsburgh and a part to Col. Benjamin Logan's Fort. The residue remained at Boonesborough; during the latter part of the year 1777 the troops marched to a place on the Cumberland to follow the Indians until they passed the borders of Kentucky and got into Tennessee. 150 of us overtook the Indians at a place on the Cumberland called the French Licks, where the town of Nashville now stands, and succeeded in taking this place. This county was then belonging to North Carolina. After destroying their corn and burning their towns, the army returned to Boonesborough Kentucky. This apolicant, in the fall, was

was stationed in the fort during that year and until the spring of 1778. His term of service then expiring on the 1st. of April 1778, he received his discharge and was preparing to return home to Virginia and leave the battle field to younger and more able men. He served, from "Braddock's War" up to that period. This applicant was in the battle when Braddock was defeated and was one of the Col. Washington rangers.

This applicant was insisted upon to join, he thinks, on the 15th of May 1778 under General George Rogers Clarke to overcome the Indians on the Miami. He volunteered for one year or longer if necessary, under Col. Floyd, Major McGano(?) and Captain Benton at Harrodsburgh, during the year General George Rogers Clarke was detained to subdue the Indians. He was stationed at the falls of the Ohio. The companies from the settlement joined the army, who were, about this time, he thinks, reinforced by the Regiment from Shenendoah Virginia. The army marched against the Tories and after fighting and skirmishing several times, came upon them at Pickawa (?) palins and a general fight ensued and General Clarke overcame the Indians after several soldiers were killed by the Indians lying in ambush. The army then marched back to the falls of the Ohio and Cromady's company marched to Boonesborough. This applicant went to the falls of the Ohio, got XX sick and remained there sometime and in the spring of 1780, in May or June was marched up the river to the mouth of Licking. On the opposite side, there were 3 houses. We situated and built 3 more on the ground where Cincinnati now stands. There, this applicant received his discharge and returned home after an absence of 2 or 3 years. This was in 1780. There the applicant remained until the 8th of February 1781 and then Col. Love, Captain James Newell (of New River) and Captain James Brockenridge all joined and assisted us, as volunteers, on the 12th of February 1781. I volunteered for 6 months

afterwhich, the weather being rainy and cold, the company formed a junction with General Greene 2 days before the Battle of Guilford Court House in which this applicant participated. After leaving Lincastle, the company marched to Patrick Court House Virginia, crossed the river and marched a considerable distance down the river before we formed a junction. This applicant then went to the south and was guarding prisoners, taken by General Morgan. After this, he was employed to guard prisoners and on the 15th of August, 1781 received his discharge and returned to Lincastle. He received regular discharges for all of his services in the war and one a certificate for bounty land. He has no evidence in his favor. His discharges were lost or worn out. He knew General Swallwood, Col. Davidson, General Lekins and General Lee, General Muhlenburg and General Clark, Gen. Christy, Col. Preston, Col. Cleveland, Col. Logan, Col. Crockett, Col. Floyd, Col. Crockett, Col. "Billy" Washington, Col. Davie, Gen. Mercer, Col. Polk, Col. Bloomington, Capt. Watson, Lieutenant Williams, Col. Ashton, Col. Johnson and others. Gen. George Washington, he knew long before the war. He never saw him during the war that he recollects. His whole service was as a common soldier.

James Patrick.

"I was born in Louden County Virginia on the 18th of February 1730. I have a record of my age kept by my father in an old Lutheran book. I was living in Botetourt County Virginia when I enlisted and lived there for many years and in Montgomery County. Then I moved to Floyd County Kentucky about 25 years ago where I now live. The first two times I was drafted, and the last two times I volunteered"

Floyd County Kentucky.

This day, Robert Patrick, an aged man states that he was well acquainted with James Patrick Sr., who is an applicant for a pension, during the Revolutionary War, although this applicant was not engaged in the

War, he recollects well of seeing James Patrick Sr., in the service, during various periods of the Revolutionary War. He knew him in name, in 1776 and 1777. He knows of his enlistment to go to Kentucky and his starting (for he saw him) and his return in 1778 or 1780. He knows of his service in the Southern campaign and recollects of us all (for this applicant and affiant are som what related) of going out to meet him with his knap sack when he came home from General Greene's campaign after the Battle of Guilford.

James Patrick, private in the Virginia Regiment for 2 years, from 1776, was inscribed on the Rolls of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1831. Certificate issued on the 4th of September 1833.

* * * *

PITTS, Jonathan W 26321 .
PITT. or BL Wt. 38574-160-55.
PYTT. Winny or Winna. North Carolina.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 5th of June, 1833, appeared before a Justice of the Peace in said county, Jonathan Pytts, resident of said county, aged 77 years, and made the follwoing declaration on oath: That he entered the service under Col. Davidson of North Carolina and Captain Crawford, as a volunteer for 1 year in Rowan County, on the 22nd of October 1779. The company in Rowan County was ordered by Col. Davidson to defend the county adjacent from the attacks of the Tories. This was done until February 1780. The companies under Col. Davidson were all put in motion to march to South Carolina. The army went to

the Cheraw Hills and marched until the army arrived at the house of a man by the name of Smith, 4 miles from the line, between the two states. At this place he was taken back and placed at Smith(?) by the Colonel. The army was gone but a short time when they all came back in small squads with orders to return to Salisbury North Carolina. The men were collected and employed to keep down the Tories under Johnson, a Scotchman and Colonel by the name of Fanning. Fights insued at the Hill Mash with some Tories. Col. Davidson got wounded. He was after this, a general. At this time, this applicant was transferred to another company and placed under Col. Polke(?) Shortly afterward we were all ordered to join Gate's army to march to South Carolina. This was about the 15th of July 1780. That army proceeded till they arrived at Rudgley's (?) Mills. On the night of the attack, this applicant was transferred to the Regiment of a Continental Colonel, by the name of Howard and remained under him during the battle. This applicant was wounded by a musket ball. We were defeated and all retreated to Hillsboro, but this applicant remained at Salisbury. After this he was placed under the command of Col. Lenard(?) and a Captain James Black. He remained in the army, in the service until October 23, 1780. He returned home where he remained but about 15 days when he was prevailed on, by General Davidson, in person to again enter the service. He entered on the last day of November 1780. General Davidson still commanded as colonel, although he was then called General. This engagement was for 18 months. The 18 months over, he immediately went into the army and was placed under Captain Crawford and General Davidson. Then he was promoted and placed under a General, the Regiment commanded by Col. Lervard. The troops started appoint Morgan who was then running from the British. The troops were at Bailey's Ford to prevent the British from crossing. After getting there, the British were seen on the other bank and the battle commenced with great fury on each side. In this conflict, Captain Crawford was mortally wounded and General Davidson was shot down within 20 feet of this ap-

plicant. A great many of the troops never returned to the army. This applicant did and retreated with General Greene till they arrived at Guilford Court House. This applicant was then dispatched at Burk County North Carolina. The knowledge this applicant had, enabled him to evade the Loyalists and he arrived safely in Burke in March 1781. After the news of the Battle of Guilford, we got ready to march, and took a circular rout and crossed the Catawba, high up at a function, with the army, the day before the battle of 96, late in the spring. The battle lasted for sometime and here the American had to return. This applicant remained with the army till the fight at Eutaw Springs, where the commander of this applicant's company was Parker, and his ~~Colonel~~ colonel was Campbell. He participated in this battle. After this, the forces followed the British and Tories, then in that country, till the troops heard that Peace had been made and that Cornwallis had surrendered. This applicant marched to Charlestown but was permitted to return to see his friends the day before the Christmas of 1781 The Tories were still located about and he passed through by the way of Burke. After he arrived here he was informed that the balance of his time was no longer required. This was the case of all of the "18 month's volunteers." He received his discharge. He re ained in Burke for sometime. One man, Kennelly(?) came from Kentucky, to get Indian spies. This applicant again volunteered but not by authority of North Carolina, and was started on the 2nd of March 1782, to Kentucky. He arrived at Boone(?) Station in April 1782 and was there placed under Col. Miller; this applicant was put in Ashton's Fort and the Indians shortly afterward attacked same and attempted to catch some horses. This applicant was taken prisoner and carried about 40 miles from Detroit where he was kept till 1783. In June he escaped.

This applicant was born in Rowan County North Carolina and lived there before his services. He was born on April 12, 1756. He states that

he knew Col. Davie, Col. Washington, Gen. Greene, Gen. Smallwood, Gen. Caswell, Col. Walmedy, Col. Williams, Gen. Peeking, Gen. Sumpter, and Major Martin; he knew Gen. Davidson intimately from a boy . He refers the War Department to Rev. John Morris who can testify to the character of this applicant for veracity.

Jonathan Pytts.

Rev. John Morris, clergyman and Andrew Martin, residents of Floyd county signed certificate that they are well accquainted with said Jonathan Pytts and made affidavit of their belief in the truthfulness of his statements, before Joel Martin, Justice of the Peace sertified by Jacob Mayo, clerk of Floyd County.

"I was living in Rowan County N. C. when called into the service. I have lived part of my time in Tennessee. And have for a long time, lived in Floyd County, where I now live.

The first time I was drafted and received no pay. The last time I volunteered and was in 18 months more in North Carolina.

I knew General Greene, General Rutherford, Caswell, Gen. Davie, Col. Wm. Washington and General Davidson. I volunteered in Oct. 1779 for 1 year in Salisbury N. C. under Col. Davidson and Capt. Crawford. Was in the Battle of Gale's Defeat and in the Battle of Ninety Six and at Eutaw Springs. I was for 1 year in the ~~MARINE~~ service, the first time and one year and about 10 days last time. The Indians had him better than a year.

I am known to Joseph Gearheart, Esq., Wm. Gearheart, Jno. Hays, Andrew Martin, David W. Allen, esq. George Allen, Wm. Prater, Rev. Peter Hale and Benjamin Morris."

Jonathan Pytts.

Phillip Williams, aged 75 deposes onoath: That he was well acquainted with Jonathan Pytts, Revolutionary applicant, that he knew him while in the Revolutionary War and that he is confident that said Pytts served as he states. That when he first saw him he was under Col. Davidson of North Carolina and aforesaid was under General Greene; That Mr. Pytt was much regarded in tha army for his activity and services. He knew him after the end of the War and after he got away from the Indians.

Benedict Wadkins, aged 72 made deposition before a J. P. that he was well acquainted with Jonathan Pytts, from a boy and knew when he enlisted in the service in 1779. That during the first year, he and Pytt were in several battles together and that he knows of his 2nd engagement under Col. Davidson in N. C. That Pytts, in the winter of 1782, was permitted to go on and this applicant reamined with the army of James I sland and in all, he knows that Mr. Pytt served more than 2 years in the service. That after ward, they lived neighbors and were raised together in the same neighborhood, Mr. Pytt was highly esteemed for his daring courage and great confidence was placed in him, by all the officers. I have known him from a boy, although he is several years older than me. Pytts and James Wadkins, a cousin of this deponent was in the same company and this deponent substituted for him.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 27th of August 1841, appeared before David D. Jones, a Justice of the Peace, Jonathan Pytts, who declares on oath: That he is the same person who formerly belonged to the company commanded by Captain Steele in the Regiment commanded by ~~Maj~~ Col. Davidson. That he was under Col. Polk and Howard, Captains Crawford and Davidson(?) That he

served as stated in his previous declaration for which he received a pension. Certificate of May 1st, 1841 but it was lost or stolen from the house of a Justice of the Peace Martin in Prestonsburgh. He had employed Martin as his agent drew us his papers, and attended to the drawing of his money on the day and year aforesaid.

his
Jonathan X Pitts.
mark

John P. Martin made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, David D. Jones, as the identity of Jonathan Pitts. Also made oath that: the certificate of Jonathan Pitts was placed in the hands of himself and his partners. That he believes said certificate was stolen from the drawer in the store house with other things. Sometime in the last part of May. ~~XXX~~ Sworn on the 27th of August 1841.

Jonathan Pytts who was a private in the North Carolina line for 2 years from 1779, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1831; certificate of pension was issued on the 21st of June 1833.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 11th of July 1855, appeared before Judge of said Court Minna Pitts, resident of Floyd County, aged 80 years, who made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of Jonathan Pitts, a Revolutionary soldier who was enscribed on the pension roll of the War Department in Washington D. C. and payable to Louisville Kentucky, and that from the year he drew his pension up to his death in March 1849, that he resided in Floyd County Kentudky, and previously resided in North Carolina. She now resides in Floyd County and has resided there for the ~~last~~ last 40 years.

From old age and having, to a great extent, lost her recollection, she can not remember the time of her marriage or the date of same. Nor does she believe that any record of same was kept to be procured.

She further declares that she has lived with her husband, Jonathan Pitts, for 50 years and has raised a large family of children. That she formerly had a record of the ages of her children, but that in moving the record was lost so that she never got sight of it again and knows of no record evidence that she can procure. She begs that the evidence of the witnesses may be in her behalf. She refers to the records in the War Department to prove her husband's services. States that she has never made any other application nor has she ever drawn any since her husband's death. She remains a widow. From age and infirmity, she is unable to appear in court. She resides 12 or 15 miles from the court house.

On the same date, same place, appeared before Lindsey Layne, Judge of Floyd County, David A. Allen, Joel M. Allen, Elias Bradley, and Thomas Prater, who made affidavit on oath: That they are personally acquainted with Minna Pitts, widow of Jonathan Pitts, deceased who was a Revolutionary soldier. That Minna Pitts, is the person she described herself to be. That she lived and cohabited with Jonathan Pitts, up to his death, as his wife; They were always recognized as man and wife and lived together for 35 or 40 years and raised a large family of children together. That said Minna Pitts has remained a widow since the death of her husband.

Minna Pitts, appeared in Floyd County Kentucky and made additional oath: That she and said Jonathan Pitts were married in North Carolina, but from age and affliction her memory is intensely defective.

Her husband being dead, she has no means of knowing about her marriage. Her children were too small to recollect anything about their emigrating to Kentucky. She gives the names of her children and their ages, as well as she recollects. She has lost the record of their ages.

John Pitts, aged about 45 years. Alfred Pitts, aged 43 years. Mexico Pitts, about 41 years. Sarah Pitts about 39 years. Thomas Pitts, about 37 years. Washington Pitts, about 35 years. Rebecca Pitts, about 33 years. Izand(?) Pitts, 31 years.

Jacob Fitzpatrick and David Fallen made affidavit on oath: That theyare well acquainted with Minna Pitts and know that the statements in regard to the ages of her children are correct.

Iredell(?) County N. C.

M. F. Freeland, clerk made certification of the fact, that no record appeared in the office of the marriage on Jonathan and Minna Pitts, on July 9, 1856. He further certifies that the previous years to 1851, no record was kept in the clerk's office in relation to marriages, except the marriage bond. I further certify that these bonds, were destroyed by the fire which destroyed the court house in Statesville on the night of ~~March~~ December 18, 1854.

On July 23, 1857, before Stephen Hamilton, Justice of the Peace in Floyd County, Minna Pitt, appointed David Cooley, Esq., her attorney to draw up her pension.

Minna Pitts, widow of Jonathan Pitts, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence 3rd of February, 1853. Certificate of pension was issued July 25, 1856.

On the 11th of July 1855, Winna Pitts appeared before Lindsay Layne, Judge of Floyd County Kentucky and made oath for the purpose of receiving Bounty Land.

On a separate slip was recorded that the certificate is for 160 acres.

* * * *

PORTER, JOHN W. W 3037

Martha B L Wt 26163-160-55.

Virginia.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 18th of November 1833, appeared John Porter, resident of said county aged 74 years, who made declaration on oath: That he was born in Guilford County N. C. and moved to Clinch River, Virginia in Washington County in October 1772. My purpose was to go to Kentucky, but was compelled to stop at Clinch River on account of the Indians in Kentucky. We forted(?) there that year and the succeeding year till 1779 in the summer;; then hunted in the fall and winter. Many fights insued with the Cherokees, from 1772 to 1779. During the year, 1777, this applicant believes, a treaty was made at Long Islands by General Christy, with the Cherokees, but the Shawnees came from Kentucky and the Lakes and the Cumberland Mountains formed an almost unpenetrable security for them. I then resided at a place called Huntersford, on Clinch River. I entered the service, under Col. Wm. Campbell on the 11th day of March 1779, as a volunteer for 1 year. My captain was by the name of Snody and Lieutenant, Jackson. Our business was to "scout and camp," through all that year in Washington County Va. We were to protect it also and inform the settlements of the approach of

the Indians. In a few days after my engagement our company was armed and ecuipped and we all started. e kept together till about the middle of August for it was about this time that the Indians generally came. We were then divided into squads of two and four men. e all scouted till December 1779. e rendesvouzed at a place called "Wye Cove" about 40 miles from Abingdon. (Now this "Cove" is in Scott County, formerly a part of AXXX ashington County) hile we remained here we would frequently go out but discovered no Indians. e saw several Indians and took a few, but were not much disturbed during the year 1779. In Feb. 1780, we moved from the cove and went scouting to"Scouting Ground and remained there till the middle of arch. hen we received discharges and returned home. I recollect that Jackson handed my discharge to me. During this last year of service, we frequently passed over the Cumberland ountains. In April, after my discharge, I returned to untersford and remained there about 4 weeks. I again entered the service under Col. m. Campbell and we were called "Indian spies." I was again commanded by my old Captain, noddy. This was in ay (e had not finished planting corn) 1780. My term of enlistment was for 1 year. Immediately, we set out from the settlement in ashington, to the frontiers. Our company was divided and our places of scouting and spying were also divided by natural boundaries such as occasin Creek, owell's alley (Boone's Trail) and Clinch River. The clinch River district fell to this applicant's part and his comrade and he diligently marched and spied according to our orders. We were in the outhwestern part of Virginia, adjoining Kentucky, immediately on the confines of the Cumberland ountain. I served out my time. This year, (1780) was a severe and cold winter. In January, the whole company was forced to break up because we suffered so much from hunger and cold. e had nothing provided by the overnment and had to live on venison etc. e stayed home till about the 1st. of arch and again went

and again went out and continued to "spy" till June 1781. I again received a discharge from Snoddy, but he did not give a discharge in full, deducting 2 months that I lost in the winter. This applicant received no pay for his services but was to receive land in Kentucky, which he never got. During this year of service, I saw but one Indian and killed none. Our order was not to fire, but on seeing an Indian sign or Indian to retreat with all possible speed to the settlements so that they may be prepared. He received this last discharge and returned home. At this time I was young, inexperienced, and unfortunately lost my discharge. Although Col. Campbell was the commanding officer under whom orders were received, he never was with us a single day. For when we returned to the settlements, that last winter (1780 and 1781) we heard for the first time that Col. Campbell had taken the British at King's Mountain, and took a great many Tories with the British. I saw some militia in settlements under Col. Locke of N. C. but I never served with one and never saw a continental Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Never saw a British soldier of a Continental Regiment. I knew Col. Campbell and Col. Andrew Campbell. I lived, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War on the frontiers. I lived ever since, in the boundaries and on the frontiers. I give all detail from recollection, for this applicant is now, and has been for some time, blind and consequently and aged memory has prevented me from entreating in detail, my services. I have no documentary evidences in my favor unless my name can be found at Richmond.

John B. Lanhan, clergyman, and Henry Connelly, residing in Floyd County Kentucky, made affidavit that they are well acquainted with John A. Porter and made affidavit to his character for truth and veracity.

Floyd County Kentucky.

November term 1833.

"I was born on the 19th of April 1759 at Guilford North Carolina. I have a record of my age, in a book at my house, (as I am informed) I Cannot see. I was born in Washington County Virginia when called into the service. I lived there when Russell County was formed out of it, then Scott and Lee Counties, were formed out of Washington County. I was living in Scott and then moved to this state where I now live.(since the Revolutionary War) I volunteered for both of my services. I never saw a regular officer in my life unless Col. Campbell was one. There were no British where I served, it being entirely in the back woods. I enlisted one year in Washington County Virginia to guard against the Indians who had come upon the settlements several times, stole the horses, murdered and burned houses. We killed no Indians that year but saw Indian signs. We thinks they had discovered the secrets and had fled down the Sandy on the Kentucky River, after crossing Cumberland Mountain.

I am known to Rev. Samuel Manna, Rev. Ezekial Stone, Rev. Joseph Reily, Henry B. Mayo, esq., Col. Daniel Hager(?) Judge Graham, David K. Hains, Daniel Auxier, Samuel Auxier, Col. John Vanhoose, James Brown, esq. Col. Nathaniel Auxier, James Hager, Samuel Clark, Esq., Thomas Shears and William Webb, all [illegible] of my present neighborhood."

John W. Porter.

James Patrick, 103 years of age, made declaration on oath: That he was personally acquainted with John Porter who served as a private in the Revolutionary War against the Indians. "I knew him for 3 years--that is, I saw him at different times during the period"

John Porter who served in the Virginia Regiment for 19 months and 20 days, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to begin 4th of March 1831. Certificate of pension was issued 7th of February 1834.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On this 10th of July 1843, appeared Marther Porter, resident of John's Creek in Floyd County, aged 73, who made affidavit on oath: That she is the widow of John Porter who was a private in the Revolutionary War. That she was married to said John Porter in the spring of the year 1790 or 1791. That her husband, John Porter died at his residence in Floyd County Kentucky on 23rd of November 1842. She has no family record of her marriage. She does not know whether it would be possible to obtain a copy of their marriage record. She has been living in Floyd County where she now lives for 25 or 30 years.

A letter written from Prestonburg Kentucky on August 16, 1840, from David K. Harris stated that a certified copy of the marriage bond in the case of Martha Porter had been obtained from the clerk of Russell County, Va. The bond showed that she was called "Patty" when she was married.

Martha Porter made declaration in Floyd County and stated: That she is the widow of John Porter and is entitled to a pension. She further declares that shewas inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky for a pension. She states that in the former declaration in which she obtained a pension, she referred to his record as a Revolutionary soldier and was informed that he should have had larger pay in his pension. In lieu of this she claims the amount in back pay from March 4, 1831 till his death. That the reason her said husband deserved larger pay was because he had served as an officer part of the time for which no allowance had been made.

On the 11th of June 1845, in Floyd County, Martha Porter made oath similar as above and further stated that she has been drawing her pension certificate as the widow of John Porter of Butler County, not of her true husband and asked for back pay, which she would receive.

David K. Harris, on the 19th February 1844, in Floyd County made oath: That he drew the declaration of Martha Porter of Floyd County, for her application for pension as the widow of John Porter. That in writing her name and committing it to writing, he considered "Martha" to be the proper name to commit to writing, instead of "Patty" or "Pattey" all being the same name, like that of Jack and John, Bob and Robert, Caty and Catharine, Hetty and Esther. He states that he has been personally anquainted with Mrs. Porter for about 20 or 25 years, as he now recollects. Some call her "Granny Porter" and many call her "Aunt Patty Porter" both relatives and acquaintances.

A letter was written from David K. Harris, Prestonsburg Kentucky, stating that the pension agent at Louisville, had more pension pay to Martha Porter, stating that although she had drawn her pension under John Porter of Bath County and not her true husband, John Porter of Floyd County, she had received full pay due her.

John Flannery, on February 16, 1844, made affidavit, that he has been acquainted with Martha Porter and known her as "aunt Patty Porter" for 48 or 50 years.

D. K. Harris when sending information from Prestonsburg Kentucky on December 22, 1843, about the marriage bond of John Porter and Martha

Porter, ~~XXXXX~~ explained "She is well known here as a female doctor or midwife. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Richard Wells, also applicants for widow's pensions are her sisters and were by the name of Hutchason before her marriage."

A letter was written from Edwin Trimble on the 3rd of October, 1843, to Col. Edwards, stating that no record of the marriage was shown, of said John and Martha Porter. That said record was not on file but that he knew of their marriage many years since in Virginia.

At Prestonsburg Kentucky, on the 10th of July 1843, Susannah Wells declares on oath: That she recollects of seeing Martha Porter and John Porter going on their horses to a place called "Rye Cove" Virginia to get married and she understood when they returned that they were married. She has known them ever since till the death of John Porter. That her recollection was, that it was in 1790 or 1791 that they were married.

A letter from Louisville, Kentucky on September 4, 1845, from I. H. Rhorer, to D. K. Harris, Esq., states that on examining the papers of Mrs. Martha Porter he finds that she is entitled to more pension pay, but to obtain it, a new declaration would have to be made, as if she had never made a declaration, or received a pension before.

James P. Cannon clerk of Russell County Virginia court sent a certified copy of the marriage bond, on Nov. 13, 1843; that the copy was on file in his office of the marriage bond of Martha Porter and John Porter.

John Porter and Edmond Pendleton went on the bond.

On the 24th of March 1855, Martha Porter, aged 85, appeared in Floyd County Court and made declaration similar as heretofore made in order to receive Bounty Land. She states she was married in "Caye Cove" Virginia by James Gipson Justice of the Peace. That her husband, John Porter died in Floyd County on the 23rd of November 1842.

Martha Porter, widow of John Porter was inscribed on the Rolls of Kentucky to commence on 4th of March 1831. Certificate was issued 21st of November 1845.

* * * *

PRESTON, MOSES W8533

Fanny Va.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On March 18, 1818, Moses Preston, old Revolutionary soldier, 55 years of age, states that he enlisted in 1779 for 18 months under the command of Major Hill, under the command of Colonel Abraham Bluford, and under the command of General Gates was marched to Hillsboro. Then commanded by Captain Boyers under the command of Col. Campbell. He states that he was in the Battle at Guilford, in the Siege at Camlin, in the Battle of Ninety Six and continued in the service until the War closed at shich time, he was guarding General Hughes' house near the Eutaw Springs. After the close of the war, he was honorably discharged by Captain Crawford, a XXXXXX regular officer. He got a certificate for bounty land but from necessity he sold it for twenty or twenty-five dollars, and from his reduced circumstances,

needs the assistance of his country.

On the same date, same place, Nathan Preston appeared in open court and made oath: That he is accuainted with Moses Preston and knows he enlisted in the regular service and has seen his discharge since he returned from service.

On the 10th of June 1828, Moses Preston, appeared in court and made declaration similar as above stating that he entered the service in 1781 in Halifax County Virginia and continued to serve till the latter part of 1783, when he was discharged in South Carolina. That his name has been placed on the pension list, certificate # 17251 for the declaration he formerly made. He also made a schedule of his property.

On the 16th of June, 1818, Moses Preston, made oath: That he enlisted in Bedford County Virginia and served as heretofore stated. Lawrence County Kentucky.

On the 9th of September 1843, appeared before a Justice of the Peace in said County, Fanny Preston, resident of said county, aged 79, and made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of Moses Preston, who was a private in the Revolutionary War. That he entered the service as a substitute in the place of Wm. Halligin. That he was in the service from the time he first entered, till the close of the war. That she has heard him speak of his services as above stated. She further declares she was married to Moses Preston on the 9th of July, 1783, and her husband, Moses Preston, died on the 18th of April 1842.

Moses Preston, of Floyd County Kentucky, who was in the Revolutionary War--in the Virginia line, from 1781 to 1783, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 18th of June, 1818. Certificate of the pension was given 29th of May, 1820.

On the 9th of September 1843, appeared before Archibald Borders, Justice of the Peace, Greenville Boyd and Arthur Borders, and made oath: That they were well acquainted with Moses Preston, during the time he was living. That they were present at the time of his death. That he died in the county aforesaid on the 18th of April, 1842. That his widow, Fanny Preston, has not since married.

On the 26th of December, 1843, a letter was written from Richard French and James G. Rice of Louisa, Lawrence County, to the House of Representatives, that an application for a pension had been sent to them in behalf of Fanny Preston. They would like any information in regard to them.

Fanny Preston, widow of Moses Preston, who died the 18th of April, 1842, in Lawrence County Kentucky, was inscribed on the Rolls of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March, 1836. Certificate of pension was issued 24th of January 1844.

* * * *

PRESTON, NATHAN W 8532.

Elizabeth Va.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on the 20th of July, 1818, appeared Nathan Preston, aged 57 years, who made oath: That he was enlisted for 3 years in 1776 by George Lambert and served in the company commanded by the Colonel Lewis, and Lieutenant-Colonel Buford in the continental service. That he continued in the service until about January 1780 when he was honorably discharged from service at Philadelphis; He

was in the Battles of Brandywine, on the 11th of September 1776 and the Battle of Germantown on the 4th of October, 1776.

John Hackwith made statement that he knew Nathan Preston before he went into the army. That he knew when he went to the army and was absent for three years.

Samuel Hanna deposes: That he lives neighbor to said Nathan Preston and has been acquainted with him about 6 or 7 years. That he is a hard laboring man but infirmity seems to be creeping on him and he is now subject to complaints which render him unable to labor, and he is in indigent circumstances.

On 26th of May 1818, Francis Brown appeared in court, and made oath: That he lives neighbor to Nathan Preston. That said Preston is much debilitated; is very poor and in indigent circumstances.

On Monday, October 16, 1820, Nathan Preston appeared in court in Floyd County Kentucky, and made declaration on oath: That he served in the Revolutionary War, as previously stated, for which declaration he received a pension. He also made schedule of his property.

On the 23rd of June, 1823, Nathan Preston again appeared in court and made schedule of his property. He further states, that his family consists of his wife, Betsy, aged about 70 years old, who is entirley helpless and unable to contribute anything to her support. That his occupation is that of a farmer, but from infirmity, he is unable to pursue it. That he is living with his relatives and depending on their charity for support. That he is crippled in his hands. That in lieu of the declaration he made 20th of May 1818, he obtained a pension certificate on which he formerly drew one payment and was then discontinued.

Nathan Preston of Floyd County Kentucky, private in the Virginia line for 3 years, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 20th of May 1818. Certificate of pension was issued 3rd of May, 1819.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 29th of August, 1839, appeared before I. W. Huff, Justice of the Peace, Elizabeth Preston, resident of Floyd County, aged 79 years, who made declaration on oath: That she is the widow of Nathaniel Preston, deceased. That she was lawfully married to said Nathanile Preston, by publication 3 times at church, by Rev. Mr. Remsey in Bedford County, Virginia in August 1780. That her husband, aforesaid Nathaniel Preston died on August 6, 1832. That she knows of no record evidence of her marriage or of the ages of her children. Nor does she know of any person now living who saw her married.

Jeffrey Preston, resident of Floyd County, aged 48 years, next fall, made declaration on same date: That he is the son of Nathaniel Preston, deceased and Elizabeth Preston, surviving widow. That he knew his father was formerly on the Roll of Kentucky at the time of his death. That since the death of his father on August 6, 1832, his mother remains a widow. That he has always under stood from both parents that they had 8 children. The oldest one was born after Cornwallis was taken, in the same month (October 1781) The next oldest child of said Nathaniel and Elizabeth is upwards of 55 years old; Evy(?) next, is 53 years old; Polly, next is about 50 years old. Deponent is next oldest. That his father and mother have always lived together as man and wife. He has no doubt they were lawfully married.

Moses Preston, resident of Lawrence County, aged 84, made

deposition on the 2nd of September 1839, that he is the brother of Nathaniel Preston, deceased and that they were raised together. He recollects when Nathaniel Preston was married to Elizabeth Ivan, his surviving widow. Deponent did not see them married because the parties went to the parson's, but he was at the wedding, which wedding took place in Bedford County Virginia, in August 1780. And deponent knows said Nathan and Elizabeth lived together as man and wife from the date of their marriage until the death of said Nathaniel and they raised several children, the oldest, Nancy is about 58 years and the others in rotation of upwards of 2 years, between each child. Deponent has never ~~MM~~ heard the legality of their marriage questioned.

Elizabeth Burgess, resident of Floyd County aged 68 years, made declaration on the same date: That she is a sister of Nathaniel Preston, deceased. They were raised together and she recollects being at the wedding which took place at her father's when said Nathaniel Preston got married to Elizabeth. She did not see them married because the parties went to the parsons to be married and on their return from the parsonage, reported themselves as being married. The marriage occurred in Bedford County Virginia, in August 1780 and they lived together as man and wife from that time until the death of said Nathan Preston.

Benjamin Helton, on the 26th of October 1824, appeared in court and made oath: That he is a neighbor of Nathaniel Preston and were well acquainted with his circumstances in life. That he has very little property.

On the 27th of October, 1824, in Floyd County Kentucky, Wm. P. Fleming made oath: That in the year, 1818, that he, acting as attorney for George M. and Richard Bibb sold to Nathaniel Preston, a tract of land on Sandy River, price not recollected but believes it between 3 and 4 hundred dollars. That when Nathan received his final pension money he made a small payment. "After that I understood he was not to receive any further payment

from the Government. I waited with him for some years for payment; finally he agreed to relinquish contracts in favor of his son and one Bracken(?) Lewis who paid the debt to me, and I conveyed the land to them. I have no doubt, he was unable to pay the debt after he was stricken from the pension list. That was the only prospect I knew of his being able to pay the debt"

Johnson County Kentucky.

On this, November 22, 1845, appeared before Shadrick Preston, Justice of the Peace in said county, Elizabeth Preston, resident of said county, aged 84, who made oath: That she is the widow of Nathan Preston who was a private in the Revolutionary War.

A letter was written from Prestonsburg Kentucky, Floyd County, on the 28th of March 1842, from John P. Martin to the commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. stating that Elizabeth Preston had requested him to write for an increase of pension. The reason for doing this, is that when the pension papers were first made out, she through mistake stated that her husband drew less than he really did. Refers to reference in documents for proof. This claim entitles her to higher pension. "Your attention will much oblige the old lady as well as your humble servant."

Another letter written from Prestonsburg on the 11th of Dec. 1843 from John P. Martin to the commissioner of Pensions, J. L. Edwards, stated that Elizabeth Preston received a 5 year pension certificate. That shereceived pay for 4 years but for the 5th year, cannot draw from some cause unknown to her.

J. P. Martin asks to be written about this to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he says he expects to remain for the winter.

Elizabeth Preston was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky to commence on the 4th of March 1836. Certificate of pension was issued 25th of June 1840.

Another certificate to Elizabeth Preston was issued on 29th of January 1844 and to commence on 4th of March 1843.

On July 30, 1844, a certificate was issued which entitled pension holders to an extension of time for which to receive pension, to Elizabeth Preston.

* * * *

STONE, CUDBETH or CUTBETH W 3050

Sally. MD.

Cudbeth Stone, aged 60 years, appeared in court and made oath: That he is a citizen of the United States, Floyd County Kentucky and was enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army in St Mary's County Maryland, by a sergeant named Enoch McClare, on March 29, 1780, for 3 years and was attached to the company of Captain Jones of the of the 7th Maryland Regiment, commanded by Col. Gunby. That he continued to serve in said corpse against the common enemy for about 11 months when he was wounded at the Battle of Cow Pens. That he never recovered so as to join the army again till the close of the war and remained on furlough till then, fof which reason he never received a discharge. That he has been, all his life, disabled in such manner that he has been unable to labor to any extent, by which means he has remained poor and now has a wife and 2 children to support and is un-

able to labor and is in such indigent circumstances as to require the aid of his country and that he has no other evidence of his services in his power, than what is here produced. That he never received 1 cent for his services, except his bounty.

Otto Spencer Adams, upon being sworn at the same time and place, deposed that he is at present acquainted with the aforesaid Cudbeth Stone and also with his state. That he is poor and from the effects of his wounds, he acts as a shoemaker and by that means acquired his living. That he manages to shift along for his sustenance, by his labor and is so poor, that soon as that ceases, he must come to want. He now requires aid from his country.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on the 16th of October, 1820, Cudbeth Stone appeared in court and made schedule of his property.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on the 30th of October 1823, Cudbeth Stone, old Revolutionary soldier, aged about 68, appeared in court and made declaration: That he enlisted for 3 years in March, the yearprevious to Gate's Defeat in Maryland, in the 7th Regiment commanded by Col. Greensberry in the Maryland line on the Continental establishment. That he served till he was wounded at the Battle of CowPens, Tarlton's Defeat the January following, which was between 10 and 11 months after said enlistment, all of which appears in his former declaration. That his name was placed on the pension list and then dropped because of his property. He made a schedule of his property and declared on oath that he had not by sale, gift, or otherwise disposed of his property so as to bring himself within provision of a pension. "I have nofamily except my wife, Sally, about 65 years of age."

Cutbeth Stone, aged about 68, old Revolutionary War soldier appeared in court in Floyd County on April 29, 1823, and made oath similar as

in the declaration heretofore made. That he was wounded in the Battle ofCowpens, in South Carolina by a ball of musket passing through his thigh, and was left there, upon the battle ground. In consequence of said wound he was never able to enter the army again until Peace was made. That he served 11 months and upward before he was wounded. He made schedule of his property, as heretofore, and stated that he only drew 2 payments for the certificate which he formerly received.

On May 28, 1844, Cudbeth Stone made his will in Floyd County Kentucky. "The farm on which, Jesse Spradlin, my son-in-law, now lives, lying on the left fork of the Abbott Creek, being the same I purchased of William Stone and deeded me by John Stone, the rite(?) being for him when I purchased it of William Stone. Also 15 acres which was deeded to me, by Abram Spradlin, recorded in Book D. page 515 in Floyd County Court Clerk's office and deed from John Stone recorded in book D, page 513 same office, which land I give to the children of Jesse Spradlin, or the children he may have by his wife, Sally Spradlin, formerly Sally Stone. All land contained in said tracts from the lower end of the survey joining Abram Spradlin and running up up the left hand branch, including all surveys and new surveys up to Jesse Spradlin's new ground tomes to creek of the north side of said creek, then on the left side of the creek going up from from the fence of the land contained in what survey I give to said children for the consideration of natural love and affection I have for them as my grandchildren. The tract of land, being small, I will it in such manner that none of them have any legal right to it until the youngest one attains the age of 21 years and the land to belong to them equally and Jesse Spradlin as long as he lives." Also the household furniture was included in this will, a cow to Peter Boys, which cow he bought from George Hackworth; year-

ling heifer to Ruth Spradlin, daughter of George and Sally, also pided yearling heifer. Cow to Micajah Spradlin (bought from Rendall Holbrook) 100 acres of land to William Stone located between Licking and "Rough and Tough" to Micajah Spradlin in consideration of the attention given while the applicant was sick. Also land lying on the left hand forkabove Jesse Spradlin, where Wm. Adams now lives, about 50 acres. The land I live on Abbott Creek, being t the same I purchased of Samuel Mays, I give to my son Enoch Stone on terms that he pay all my debts in 12 months, from my decease, being principally to J. P. Martin of Prestonsburg and give to the debts, I may justly owe. He is to have possession of said land at the expiration of 12 months if he complies with the above conditions. If he fails to comply, then my executor is to sell the land and apply the proceeds to the payment ofsaid debts. Possession to be to him till the debts are apid or arranged, and any overplus of said sale to be given to Enoch Stone. I also give to Enoch Stone, my rifle gun and appendages belonging thereto. He appointed Daniel D. Jones, executor of his last will and testament. Also in my name to convey to William Brown or assigns the title to a piece of land on which Abner Hackworth now lives and which I give title bond to said Brown and subsequently to Hackworth when the purchase to me is paid. My executor also is to receive the rents which may become due from Wm. Brown for the land I leased to him, and apportion the proceeds to the use and benefit of my wife.

"Jesse Spradlin is to pay rent for the land on which he lives until I die."

This will was drawn Before John P. Martin, Zachariah Stinson, and William Brown, Witnesses of Floyd County Kentucky.

Cudweth Stone, of Floyd County Kentucky, private in the Maryland Regiment, 11 months, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence October 21st, 1818, and sent to the commissioner of Pensions,

Floyd County, Kentucky.

On September 6, 1844, appeared before Daniel D. Jones, Justice of the Peace, Sally Stone, resident of said county, aged 89 years, and made oath: That she is the widow of Cudbeth Stone, who was private in the Revolutionary War. She refers to proof of his services on file, in the War Department, by which he received a pension. That she was married to Cudbeth Stone on the 17th of March 1784. That her husband, aforesaid Cudbeth Stone, died in Floyd County Kentucky at his residence on June 24, 1844.

David D. Jones, made declaration that Sally Stone, from her appearance and old age, would be unable to appear at the Floyd County Court House, in open court, without encountering great difficulty and danger as she lives about 7 or 8 miles from the Court House on a very bad road to travel and she is now complaining much of affliction. That he is personally acquainted with the aforesaid Sally Stone, applicant of a pension.

David K. Harris of Floyd County, Kentucky, made deposition that at the time he drew the declaration of Sally Stone, widow of Cudbeth Stone, making application for a pension that she told this affiant that she was married to said Cudbeth Stone at a plain(?) on the Blackett River, as he now recollects, between the Troft and Tumbling-hoals and was married by a preacher by the name of Jonathan Mulchee(?) and the marriage was by publication. That he wrote a letter to the post master at Pinckney, S. C. to see if there could be found any record of their marriage. The answer to my letter was sent with the papers of Morris Stone. He had been unable to obtain any record of their marriage. David K. Harris has been acquainted with Cudbeth Stone and has had small acquaintance with his wife for 20 years. That they were during all that time reputed to be man and wife.

Stephen Adams, on the 28th of July 1845, made declaration that he has been accuainted with Cudbeth Stone and Sally Stone for 54 or 55 years. That when he first knew them, they were living together as man and wife, and until the death of said Cudbeth Stone. During my accuaintance with them, they moved off and then we were separated for a while but we have lived in Kentucky, within short distance of each other about 30 years and have never heard anything to the contrary that they were man and wife. That he knew their children, and their oldest son, he XXXXX supposes to be close to 60 years of age.

Robert Walker wrote a letter from Prestonsburg, Floyd County Court House, on August 1st 1824, inclsoing a schedule and certificate of Nathan Preston, Thomas Murray and Cudweth Stone and made statement in behalf of their receiving a pension, to John C. Calhoun, secretary of War.

Mary Adams, of Floyd County Kentucky made oath on July 28, 1845, in Floyd County Kentucky, that she has been well acquainted with Cudweth Stone and Sally, his widow for 54 or 55 years, probably longer. They were then living together and reputed to be mad and wife, when he first knew them, and were, up to the time of the death of said Cudweth Stone. "I have never heard it said of them that they were not man and wife. My first acquaintance with them was in North Carolina. Sally Stone now lives 7 or 8 miles from me. Her husband died in the neighborhood."

A letter written from Pinckneyville, South Carolina on 10th of March 1845, to David K. Harris states that there is no record evidence on file of the marriage of Sally and Cudweth Stone, becsuse up to that time, no record ever had been kept of marriages in the state, except private ones, sometimes kept by the ministers and magistrates or in family records. That the widow's only chance would be to from private papers of Reverend Mr. Mulkey or from some family record.

Sally Stone, widow of Cudweth Stone, was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 24th of June, 1844. Certificate issued 21st of February 1846.

* * * *

REGAN, SAMUEL.

On the 20th of July 1819, Samuel Regan appointed David Trimble, Attorney, to draw up his claim by which he would receive a pension for the wounds which he received by a musket ball in his right side.

On October 2, 1820, Enus Combs, and Joseph McMustry, surgeons and resident physicians of Montgomery County, Kentucky, made certification that Samuel Regan who was a private in the 24th Regiment of the United States, went in battle at a place called Mackinaw in Michigan; received a wound by a musket ball in the right side while in the line of duty. By this wound, they say, on examination, that he is rendered one-half disalbed from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor. That they conform with his discharge which he received and by certification set forth upon examination on the 4th of August 1814.

On the same date, same place, Samuel Regan appeared before a Justice of the Peace and made oath: That his discharge is in the land office and a patent issued to him for 160 acres of land. That at the date of his discharge, he was in Captain Edward's company. That his tract of land is in west Illinois, for which land he produced his patent 18th of February 1818. D. Trimble states that he knew Samuel Ragan at the time he was enlisted. Also heard of his enlistment and knows by reputation that he was in service. That he saw him after his return in Floyd County where Regan lives and was requested by him to assist in procuring a pension for his wounds. That Re-

came to his office and has his wounds examined by the citizen surgeons, McMurty and Combs in the presence of this magistrate. That Regan had a patent for land with him.

In Pike County Illinois, on the 3rd of September, 1835, before a Justice of the Peace, appeared Samuel Regan, and made oath: That he is the same person who formerly belonged to the company commanded by Capt. Sturgess. That his name was placed on the pension roll of Kentucky, from whence he has lately removed. That he intends to remain in Pike County Ill. That by a patent issued from the land office at Washington D. C. he is entitled to 160 acres of land, which is located in Illinois, but totally unfit for cultivation. That he has removed there with intention of remaining for life and that the pension office at St. Louis is nearer to the place of his residence, and can be reached with less expense and trouble.

John J. Rop and Wm. Rop, made affidavit in Pike County Illinois, that they are well accquainted with Samuel Regan and made certification to the identification of Samuel Ragan.

On the 3rd of September, 1835, Dr. Orin Campbell and Dr. Moses Hudnell, surgeons, made affidavit that because of the wounds received by Samuel Regan in the right side, during the Revolutionary War, he should receive more pension. That the wound was very severe.

James Davis, made affidavit as to the character, respectability, reputation of the 2 surgeons. Also that Col. Wm. Rop had been, for several years past a senator in the State Legislature. James Davis was clerk of the Court of Pike County Illinois.

Samuel Regan, late a private in the 17th Regiment of the Infantry, likewise of Major Croghums(?) brave soldier of the Lower Sandusky, stated that he had located on his own bounty land . That he was formerly inscribed on the Roll of the Kentucky agency but is now, on the Roll of the Illinois agency. Said Samuel Regan, preferring another medical examination,

calls upon your honor, agreeable to rules and regulations of the War Department to send him the form of the certificate, to be transmitted for the purpose of increasing or diminishing his annual pension.

This letter was written by Lee Alexander, on the February 19th, 1841.

Samuel Regan, was inscribed on the Invalid pension Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 7th of June 1815. Certificate of the pension was issued 20th of November 1820.

* * * *

SULLIVAN, PETER W 3736

Katy. Va.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on the 23rd of May 1825, Peter Sullivan aged 70, old Revolutionary Soldier, produced schedule on oath: That he enlisted for 3 years at Middleburgh and was marched from there and put in Captain Stake's company of the infantry in the 2nd Va. Regiment in General Weeding's Brigade in the Virginia line of the Continental establishment. That this applicant marched from there to the southern states. That in June, 1778, this deponent was at the battle of Monmouth; at the surrender of Charlestown in May 1780. That he served out his first term of enlistment in full; it was for three years. Then served afterward for sometime and was honorably discharged in September 1781 at Utaw Springs in South Carolina by General Green and this deponent got his discharge burnt in his house with the balance of his furniture. The reason I have not made application before for a pension, was that my health has been fairly well for a man of my age,

and by means of my labor was able to make a small support for myself and family and as long as I was able from my labor to keep myself from suffering, I never intended to become a charge to my country. My occupation has been that of a farmer, but from age and infirmity, I am unable to work for my support. At this time I live on a piece of rented property. My family consists of myself and my wife aged about 70 years, named Catharine, who is unable to contribute any thing to my support.

On April 26, 1825, before Wm. Campbell, Justice of the Peace in Pike County, Joseph Bouney, old Revolutionary soldier, about 73 years of age, made deposition to prove the services of Peter Sullivan. That he was well acquainted with Peter Sullivan as an enlisted soldier in the Revolutionary War. That he knows said Peter Sullivan enlisted in the services of the United States in 1778 at Middlebrook, for 3 years and was afterwards put under command of Captain Stokes in the 2nd Virginia Regiment, at that time commanded by Col. Christian Febeggar in General Weeding's Brigade. That this deponent knows that said Peter Sullivan served 3 years under one enlistment of the Revolutionary War a nd this deponent knows said Peter Sullivan was honorably discharged at Utaw Springs South Carolina, be General Greene.

On the 26th of April, 1825, in Pike County, Rebben Matthews of said county, made oath: That he is an old Revolutionary soldier and was well accuainted with Peter Sullivan during the Revolutionary War. That he knows that Peter Sullivan enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1778, at Middlebrook for 3 years and served as he stated and was honorably discharged as stated at Utaw Springs in 1781.

Peter Sullivan of Floyd County, was inscribed on the Roll of

Kentucky, to commence on the 1st of June 1825.

Wayne County Virginia.

On the 11th of August 1846, Katy Sullivan, appeared in court and made oath: That she is 85 years of age and is a widow of Peter Sullivan who was a Revolutionary pensioner of the United States. That he died in Cabell County Virginia, (now Wayne County, Va.,) in 1840. She further declares she was born and reared in Lincoln County North Carolina and there married Peter Sullivan several years previous to the first of January 1794. That she has no family record of the marriage and that she knows of no record of the marriage, unless there is a record of same in Lincoln County, N. C. That her maiden name was Katy Ayrehart. That after the marriage, she lived a few years in Lincoln County and from there removed to Holstein River, Virginia. From there to Kentucky and lived in several counties in last named state. From there she moved to Cabellaforesaid and there resided ever since. That from her marriage with said Peter, she lived with him till his death, as his wife. That her oldest son is more than 60 years of age.

A letter written from Louisa Kentucky, on July 4, 1853, to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. states in parts: "Sir: sometime in the year 1852, I took an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions to your proclamation is the application of the heirs of Caty Sullivan, deceased, widow of Peter Sullivan, deceased for pension due said Katy Sullivan for the services of her deceased husband from which appeal I have had a decision and I thought it necessary to inform you on the subject.

Peter Sullivan was a pensioner from the 1st of June 1835, to his death which occurred on June 19, 1840. That his widow, Caty Sullivan, died 12th of September 1848 without having received or drawn any and the heirs have made application for it and rejected on ground that the rolls of

Captain Stoke's Company do not show the services of Peter Sullivan, under whom he alleges he served. There has been no revision of his application and grounds on which he was pensioned for 15 years and some days. Now can the commissioners review the evidence and decide against the widow or heirs after the lapse of so long. It seems that no further proof should be required than the proof by which her husband received a pension. We consider the decision in this case as erroneous. We respectfully ask for a new hearing in the case by way of appeal and that our claim be speedily allowed us, as it has been so long witheld."

The letter was signed by David Sullivan, Polly Sullivan, Susan Sellards, widow of John Sellards, decd., Amy Sellards, wife of Cornelius Sellards, heir-at-Law of Caty Sullivan, dec'd., before F. Hatcher, attorney for the applicants.

In Wayne County Virginia on the 4th of May, 1852, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, David Sullivan, aged 68, Polly Sullivan, aged 64, Amy Sellards, wife of Cornelius Sellards, aged 62, Susan Sellards, widow of John Sellards, aged 66, residents of the above named county and state who made oath: That they are the only surviving children of Peter Sullivan, dec'd who was a Revolutionary pensioner and of his wife Catahrine also deceased, who was, in her life time, entitled to a pension in right of the Revolutionary services of her deceased husband. That Katharine Sullivan, aforesaid, was married to Peter Sullivan on October 8, 1832. That they always understood from Peter and Katharine Sullivan that they were married in Lincoln County North Carolina; have caused a Record search to be made for the records of the marriage but have not been able to procure them and do not

believe it is in existence and therefore rely upon the evidence of respectable witnesses to prove said marriage. That the afore said Peter Sullivan died June 19, 1840 and that Katharine Sullivan remained a widow till her death which occurred September 12, 1848. This was signed in the presence of Samuel Webb, Elias Hinds, Nathaniel(?) Quin.

In Lawrence County Kentucky on the 15th of April 1852, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, Thomas Spalding, aged 80 years and David Hogan, aged 91 years, residents of Lawrence County who made declaration on oath: That they were personally acquainted with Peter Sullivan, dec'd. Revolutionary pensioner, formerly of Lincoln County, North Carolina, and late of Floyd County Kentucky, and made certification of the truthfulness of the statements heretofore made.

In Wayne County Virginia, on the 4th of May 1853, appeared before Isaac Boyd, Justice of the Peace, Reverend Burwell Spurlock, minister of Floyd County and made oath: That on the 13th of September, 1848 he officiated at the funeral ceremonies and burial of Katharine Sullivan, widow fo Peter Sullivan, Revolutionary pensioner.

In Wayne County Kentucky, of the 4th of May 1852, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, Aaron Sullivan, resident of Wayne County Virginia and declared that on the 13th of September 1848, he helped to dig a grave and helped to bury Katharine Sullivan, late widow of Peter Sullivan.

In Wayne County, Virginia, on the 4th of May 1852, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, James Maynard, aged 93, who being first sworn, declares that he was well acquainted with Peter and Katharine Sullivan, both now deceased. That he knew them as lawful husband andwife, from the year 1783, to the time of their death and has no doubt they were lawfully wed. They were reputed to be, wherever they have lived, both in North Carolina

and elsewhere.

In Floyd County Kentucky, in March 24, 1853, appeared Susannah Sellards, before David Cooley, Justice of the Peace and made oath: That she is a resident of Floyd County Kentucky and states that she is the daughter of Peter Sullivan, and his legal heir. That she believes the United States is still indebted to her as the legal heir of Peter Sullivan for her father's services in the Revolutionary War.

A letter from George F. Hatcher, atty. for the heirs, from Louisa Kentucky, on October 29, 1852, to the secretary of the Interior states that the application of the heirs of Katharine Sullivan dec'd. widow of Peter Sullivan dec'd. had been rejected upon grounds that : 1. He was pensioned on his own statement of his services. 2. That the rolls of Captain Stoke's company, now on file, does not show the name and service of said Peter Sullivan. 3. That there is no evidence of his services in the pension office and there is want of proof of the marriage.

The attorney was requested to appeal from the decision, and require that the case be submitted to the secretary of the Interior and resubmitted to the regular commissioner of pension or both, having by them been acted upon.

A letter written from the commissioner of pensions on November 13, 1852, stated that Katharine Sullivan had been due a pension ~~in Katharine~~ which fact had been overlooked and that the heirs were entitled to the arrears due their mother.

Katy Sullivan, deceased widow of Peter Sullivan, was inscribed on the roll of Kentucky to commence on the 4th of March 1848. Certificate was issued 20th of September 1853.

* * * *

SMITH, JOHN W 8731

Susannah Continental

Virginia.

Floyd County Kentucky.

In the June term of Court 1818, John Smith, Old Revolutionary War soldier states that in 1778, he enlisted in the service under Captain Richard Dawson of the 1st Virginia ~~Regiment~~ Artillery commanded by Colonel Charles Harrison, for during the war and states that he was in the Battle of Monmouth, Battle of Gate's Defeat, Battle of Guilford, Battle of Utaw Springs, Battle of Ninety Six, and Battle of Monk's Corner. That he continued in the service till the war ended at which time he was lying in the hospital at Charlestown where he continued for 9 months and thathe then went to Col. Charles Harrison for his discharge. That said Harrison promised to get his pay and then give his discharge. He got an honorable discharge from Captain Richard Dawson a year after the war ended. But it has been destroyed or mislaid since the war ended. That he is feeble and debilitated in body and so reduced in circumstances that he stands in need of assistance from his country.

Alexander Lackey made affidavit to the above statements and states that he is well acquainted with the applicant John Smith.

John Smith appeared in court in Floyd County Kentucky on Wednesday, January 29, 1823 and made schedule of his property.

Thomas Lovelady, aged about 63, also an old Revolutionary War soldier made statement that he is well acquainted with John Smith, old Revolutionary soldier. That he served with John Smith in the service of the Revolutionary war. That he saw him wounded at the Battle of Guilford and helped carry him off the battlefield. That he was also with him in the battle of Gate's Defeat and at the Battle of Ninety Six. He knew the applicant was en-

listed for during the War and served to the best of his recollection, to the end of the War, as he stated in his declaration. This deponent knows said John Smith was honorably discharged at the end of the War.

Isaac Fleetwood, old Revolutionary War soldier, aged about 82 years also stated that he is well acquainted with John Smith. That he is well acquainted with John Smith. That he knew him as an enlisted soldier in the Revolutionary War. He knew of his services upwards of 10 months, then they were parted and put on separate detachments. He knew him in the Battle of Monmouth, and they were then separated.

John Smith of Floyd County, who served in the Virginia line for 4 years, was inscribed on the Roll of ~~VIRGINIA~~ Kentucky, to commenceon March 25, 1823. Certificate of the pension was issued June 10, 1824.

Greenup County Kentucky.

On June 16, 1840, appeared before a Justice of the Peace, Susannah Smith resident of said county, aged 70 years, and made oath: That she is the widow of John Smith, late pensioner in the Roll of Kentucky. That she was married to said John Smith in Bedford County Virginia in the spring of 1786, '87, or '88. This taken from memory and the deponent's memory,at present is very much failed for she has no record of her marriage nor of the ages of her children to refer to. That her husband, John Smith died on 1st. of November 1879.

Elizabeth Briggs made declaration at her residence in Greenup County on June 16, 1840 to be read as favor in the case of Susannah Smith. Thedeponent is 42 years old, and states that she is the daughter of John Smith and Susannah Smith. That her father John Smith died on the 1st of November 1829 and that her mother has remained a widow ever since.

A certified copy of the return of the marriage, in Bedford County

Virginia which read as follows: "John Smith was married to Susannah Scarborough March 25, 1787"

Robert Mitchell, clerk of Bedford County Court, stated that the marriage was performed by Jeremiah Hatcher, minister of the Gospel and returned by him to the clerk's office.

Susanna Smith, widow of John Smith was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1836. Certificate was issued 9th of September ____ (yr. not given.)

* *

* *

WELLS, RICHARD
Susanna

W 6437
B L Wt 26162-160-55
B L Wt XX 52748-160-55
GA. and VA.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 20th of February 1834, before a Justice of the Peace appeared Richard Wells, resident in Floyd County, 74 years of age and made oath: That he was born in Philadelphia Pennsylvania on the 11th of February 1760. He removed to Augusta Georgia with Dr. Wells, his uncle, who was a surgeon in the army and was killed after the Revolutionary War, by General Abram Jackson in a duel. His first officers were Colonel Jackson, Colonel Harris or Harrison. He resided in or at a place called Washington, in Georgia. He was drafted by a militia under Captain Paine in January 1779 for 6 months. He marched then down the Savannah River and crossed through Ebenezer in that state. He crossed

the river then into South Carolina side and joined General Lincoln's army about 32 miles from Savannah. He was here watching for the militia. He was marched thence to Augusta. He was made a non-commissioned officer in his company company and orderly sergeant and had to make out the morning reports. He remained in Augusta 10 days or two weeks. The army drew up a breast mark or a line of battery for the defense of Augusta and there was a few King's men in prison at the same time as he recollects. The Tories were undergoing a trial for plundering. They had come from South Carolina, from the Salade, Salady (?) River.In the spring he was marched down to Charlestown to follow the British army to that town. No part of the events escaped his recollection, after the time he started down. When he got low down, Cotton was generally planted and some were planting cotton. He arrived within one day's march of the town when Captain Greenwood and Captain Blair were dispatched with their companies to dislodge a party at Edisto(?) River and under their command he was taken with them. Thay arrived at the place about 600 yards from the river in the night and after receiving order, there was an assault on the house, before the men reached within 100 yards their sentinel fired and retre ated. There was a fence about fifteen yards from the house and the enemy were placed behind that. After a brisk resistance, the Tories all fled and we took some guns, chiefly rifles, and some powder and some saddles. 8 of them were taken prisoners. Next morning about ten O'Clock, we commenced a march back to get up with the army. After he got with the army, he was in a battle at Stono. This was a hard fought battle, but the Americans suffered most and lost between 100 and 200 men, out of the company in which he was. He reported 3 among the dead. From this place he was marched down between a little River and the Edesto and there remained till he was discharged in July 1779, for 6 months.

In September 1779 he was drafted in the militia in Augusta Georgia under Captain Long and Col. Harris for 3 months. The object of this call was to take Savannah from the Tories and the British who were in possession of it. All the militia from Georgia and South Carolina were marched down the river and came to the army. He had not been down long before the old army attacked the British in Savannah. The Americans did not take that place but were defeated. Several hundred more got killed in this battle. And a colonel of the horse, Frenchman of Butchman was killed, whose name I have forgotten. The american forces were at last forced to give way. Some of the militia officerswent home and the army went into Carolina. That from this place, he was sent with his company to the Ogehy River in Georgia. The Tories had broken out there again and were doing much mischief. After marching a long distance they arrived at a place where the Tories had been and cut open the feather beds and killed hogs and drove all of the cattle. He stayed in this neighborhood for 3 weeks as a captain (his captain) had been taken, when he was absent from Augusta. He quartered in the barracks of said town and stayed at said place till his time expired. There was in confinement, a major Tory, who had been taken when he was absent from Augusta. He received his discharge from his captain for his 3 months service as a drafted man. He was not under the command of Colonel Harris. He was sick and did not act in his regiment. The colonel who commanded was an officer from Charlestown, whose name he can not recollect. General Lincoln was commander-in-chief of the Militia and all. General Moultine was regular officer.

In 1780 he moved to Washington County Virginia where he married. The Tories had over run all of Georgia and he was compelled to leave Georgia of join Lord Cornwallis. In May 1780 he entered the service as an Indian spy "For 1 year and sooner if discharged," under Colonel Smith; Col. Campbell

who lived somewhere on the Holstein River was the Colonel-commandant. Captain Snoddy and Lieutenant Robinson were also in his company. He marched to the frontier. The country through which he marched was the country now comprising Scott, Lee and Russell Counties. He sped over the Cumberland Mountain which divides Kentucky from Virginia, into frequently and followed the Indians dorn the Kentucky River and on the Sandy. The Indians had tracks of these rivers from the Ohio, and yearly, fro many years before he served, they had gone these ways, to the Clinch River. The company of spies would divide and 3 and 4's go together. The whole of Powell's Valley and Clinch River Settlements were forted this year and a few Indians were killed. This country lies high and because of the latitude on which it is situated, it is exceedingly cold on the spurs of the mountain. From May up to December, he remained on the frontiers and the winter became so intolerably severe, that the spies were compelled to return to the settlements and the forts, were broken up that winter, near Christmas 1780. Some of the spies went home and some went to the fort and to Huntersford on the river. In March the spies resumed their duty on the frontier. There he continued to spy till their time expired in May 1781. He received his discharge for his one year of service. No Continental Regiment or company served with him during this year of service. From age and infirmity which has been upon him for many years, he has forgotten much. He has not been but a mile or so from home, for many years.

"I was born in Philadelphia Pa., on February 11, 1760. I have a family record of my age at home. I lived in Augusta Georgia when called

into the service. Since the Revolutionary War, I have lived in Virginia and Kentucky. Some of the officers who were with the troops were General Lincoln, Major McClung,(?) Col. Jackson, Col. Harris, Col. Clarke, all of whom were along with the army when he served.

He was drafted for 3 months in Georgia and served out his time. He was drafted for 6 months and then for the 3 months. That he served out his tours. He was in the battle at Stono(?) Ferry and in the battle of Savannah. He was in a severe engagement on the Ellsto River. He was in General Lincoln's army and was orderly sergeant, after the Savannah Battle, he was marched tothe Ogechy River in Georgia to bring a stop the Tories there. "The first discharge was given me by Captain Paine, 2nd, by Larney(?) and the 3rd. by Captain Snody, or the Lieutenant Cowan. When he came to Virginia he left his 2 first discharges with his uncle, the 2nd. he sent by a man to get his pay, and it was returned to him. I am known in my present neighborhood to Samuel Hanna, preacher, R. P. Thatcher, Samuel Auxier, Daniel Auxier, Jonathan Webb, Col. Daniel Hager, Capt. James Hager, Vincent Darbson, Griffith Pickerson, Col. Nathaniel Auxier, Samuel Clarke, Esq., Wm. G. Porter, John Porter Sr., John Porter, Jr., and Singleton W. Flannery."

In Floyd County Kentucky, on the 29th of February, 1834, John Porter, aged 75 years, made oath: That he knows of the service of Richard Wells against the Indians in 1780 and 1781 in Virginia. That he knows of Richard Wells' service as heretofore stated. That he and Richard Wells lived in the same neighborhood during the Revolutionary War, within 1 mile of each other. He has known said Wells for 43 years. That he has lived

near him during all this time. That when he, (John Porter) moved to Kentucky many years since that Richard Wells moved after him. That he has not lived more than two miles apart from him since Richard Wells moved to Kentucky. That Richard Wells was always regarded as a man of truth, and is a member of the Church.

Richard Wells was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March 1831. Certificate of the pension was issued March 29, 1831.

A letter written from Floyd County Kentucky, on the 8th of October, 1849, stated that on that day satisfactory proof had been made that Richard Wells, departed this life on the 18th of March 1839, 38(?) and was the same Richard Wells named in the original certificate, bearing date of March 29, 1834. It was further proven that Susannah Wells is the widow of said Richard Wells and that she is now living.

In Floyd County, on the 12th of November 1849, appeared Susannah Wells, resident of Johnson County, aged 73 years and made oath: That she is the widow of Richard Wells. That she was married to said Wells on the 10th of November 1794. That her husband, said Richard Wells died 18th of March 1838.

Susannah Wells appeared in court in Floyd County Kentucky on the 10th of July, 1843 and made oath: That she is a resident of Johnson Co., which is a new county, having recently been formed from Floyd County, and lives on Daniel's Creek. That she lives about 10 miles from Floyd Court House, at the same place where her husband Richard Wells lived when he died. She says she has no record of her age, but is 62 or 64. A reference to the War Department will show the services of her dead husband, Richard Wells. She declares that she was married to Richard Wells in Nov-

ember 1793.

Moses Wells, of Johnson County, Kentucky appeared in court and made oath: That he is the son of the aforesaid Richard Wells and Susannah Wells. From the statement from his father the deponentsays he will be 40 years of age on the 13th of April next. That he has 2 brothers and 1 sister older than he. That he has heard them both say they were married 3 years before they had a child born, and there was from 2 to 3 years between the children older than he. That he has often heard his father, Richard Wells say it was in the fall of 1793 that he and the deponent's mother were married.

On the 10th of July 1843, Martha Porter of Floyd County Kentucky appeared in court and made oath: That she was present when Richard Wells and his wife, Susannah Wells were married. She states that the marriage took place in Russell County Virginia in November 1793. Thatshe was present when Richard died.

On the 16th of February, 1844, John Flanery, of Floyd County stated that he is acquainted with Susannah Wells of Johnson County. That he has a recollection of being at the wedding, and recollects of seeing them married.

On the same date, John Porter, son of Martha Porter, cousin of George Wells, son of Susannah Wells, her oldest son now living, who is named in this deposition of his mother Martha Porter, states that from information of his father, John Porter. That he, John Porter, Jr. is now 46 years of age on the 23rd of December 1843 and he states that his cousin, George Wells named in the deposition, is about the same age.

Also on the same date, Martha Porter, states that she is a sister of Susannah Wells the applicant for a pension as the widow of Richard Wells. That Susannah Wells was married 3 years and some months before

she had a child and then 2 years and some months before had a second child, a son who is now living. The oldest child is dead. That it has been 50 years and some months since their marriage.

James P. Carrill, clerk of Russell County, on the 11th of February 1850 sent a certificate from the marriage register, kept, in which was stated: "This is to certify that Richard Wells and Susannah Hutchason were joined together in matrimony, September 28, 1797."

It was signed by John Watson.

Susannah Wells was inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky, to commence on the 4th of March, 1848. Certificate was issued 5th of April, 1850.

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THACKER, REUBEN
NANCY

Old War File Wid. Rej.
File 18412
Not Revolutionary War;
Wayne's Indian War.

District of Virginia
To Andrew Russell, Washington, County.

Application has been made to me, Judge of the United States for the Virginia District in behalf of Reuben Thacker of Washington County, a private who has been disabled while in actual service of the United States in line of duty, That it is alleged for a commissioner to examine and take such evidence as may be necessary for substantiating his claim to a pension. These are to authorize you to call before you said Reuben Thacker,

with such evidence as is required to be summoned in his behalf and to examine them and take evidence.

By virtue of the commissioner directed from Hon. St. George Tucker Judge of Virginia, John W. Johnson, physician of Washington County Virginia, took deposition of witnesses brought by Reuben Thacker.

John W. Johnson, physician, declared on oath: That on examining the wounds of Reuben Thacker that he discovers that it appears to the deponent that said Thacker has received 2 wounds, 1 in the lower part of his abdomen, which does not, in any degree, disqualify him from his labor. The other, which is a wound in the right shoulder, has stiffened the joint so much that he cannot raise his arm from his side and has so injured the limb that it can do him but little service in the performance of work of any kind.

Another witness, Ambrose Thacker, declared that Reuben Thacker enlisted under Captain Howell Lewis in Albemarle County Virginia to go to the headquarters of General Wayne, about 24 years ago. Said Reuben Thacker left Albemarle, under the command of Captain Lewis, after he enlisted and was absent therefrom about 3 years and when he returned to said county, he came to the house of the deponent and left his discharge with him and his certificate. That he was wounded in the service. Gen. Wayne's name was signed to it. The deponent has been acquainted with said Reuben Thacker ever since he returned from the army and knows he has not been able to do much labor on account of the disability occassioned by the wound mentioned before, in his right shoulder.

A letter written from Reuben Thacker, Prestonsburg Kentucky, on the 9th of September 1836, to the secretary of War, stated in parts, that, on the 24th of March, 1817, a pension certificate was granted him. That he then resided in Russell County Virginia. That he continued to reside there till

recently. He moved to Floyd County Kentucky, where he expects to live continually. That he has not drawn a pension from September 4, 1835, which leaves due him a year of pay. He ~~XXX~~ asks a portion of this from the agent for paying pensions at Richmond Virginia, to direct the claim and made payable at Lexington Kentucky. He asks that all instrucion necessary for his drawing his claim be sent to H. B. Mayo, post master at Prestonsburg.

On October, 19, 1836, Reuben Thacker, appeared in Floyd Co. and made application for a transfer. He stated that his name was placed on the pension roll of Virginia. That he intends to remain in Kentucky where he now lives. That his reason for removing from Virginia is that he believed and still believes that Kentucky is in every way, a better place for a poor man to make a living to subsist on than the state of Virginia.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on August 2, 1837, Hugh S. Bailey made affidavit that he is well accuainted with Reuben Thacker and made certification to his identity.

On August 27, 1841, before a Justice of the Peace, appeared Reuben Thacker who declared on oath: That he is the same person who belonged to the company commanded by Colonel Strong. That his name is placed on the pension roll of Virginia and transferred to Kentucky. That he lost the certificate about May 1st 1841. That it was lost or stolen from the house of J. P. Martin and company in Prestonburg, Floyd County, Kentucky. He had employed Martin to draw up his claim and attend to drawing his money.

On the same date, John P. Martin made affidavit that he believes the certificate of Reuben Thacker was stolen from the drawer of the store house with other things, sometime in May last past.

John P. Martin of Prestonsburg Kentucky wrote a letter July 6, 1842 stating that he was requested by Reuben Thacker to ask for information on the

subject of receiving an increase of his pension, by reference to the proof of his application for a pension. Stated that he had been wounded 2 times and almost rendered him entirely disable from procuring his subsistence by manual labor. He is destitute of property to maintain himself and family. He wants information as to when he can receive additional pay and if so what course to pursue.

The discharge of Reuben Thacker, given by Anthony Wayne, Major-General and chief of the Legion of the United States was inclosed in this record. The discharge stated that he served 2 years and 9 months. That he was discharged because of having a paralytic affliction in his right arm, depriving him of the proper use of that member of his body. To prevent ill use that may be made of his discharge by it falling into the hands of any other person, a description was given of Reuben Thacker as follows: Aged 24 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes; born in Fluvana(?) County Virginia. By trade, a black smith. This was stated March 12, 17 (95?)

Reuben Thacker made declaration in Floyd County on October 1st, 1845, for the purpose of receiving additional provision. He states that his first pension certificate got lost and he obtained another one on the 18th of September 1841. He states that the amount allowed him is wholly incompetent for the support and maintenance of himself. That in consequence of the wounds received while in service, he is rendered incapable of manual labor, but is compelled to labor some. That he went into the service when young, is unable to secure maintenance by manual labor and having no education has not been able to lay up anything to support himself when old. Both of his wounds were received the same day and in the same engagement, in a battle with the Indians near Detroit, while in Wayne's army.

Daniel Steel and G. M. Vinsent, surgeons, made oath on October

4th 1845, before Solomon P. Stratton, Justice of the Peace in Floyd County Kentucky, that Reuben Thacker is disabled to labor from wounds received in the war. That he should have additional pension.

Reuben Thacker was inscribed on the roll of Virginia, to commence on the 1st of January 1817. Certificate of the pension was issued March 24, 1817.

Nancy Thacker appeared in court in Floyd County Kentucky on the 19th of January 1861 and made declaration: That she is the widow of Reuben Thacker, who was a private in the Revolutionary War. That she was married to him on 15th of June 1860. She knows of no record of her marriage.

On the 19th of January, 1861 in Floyd County court, appeared Wm. H. Fitzgerlan and made oath: That he had been well acquainted with Reuben Thacker and Nancy Thacker Thacker for 20 odd years and knows they lived and cohabited together as man and wife ~~XXX~~ and were so reputed and acknowledged. They raised several children. Said Reuben Thacker died June 15, 1860, in Letcher County Kentucky.

Another certificate was issued to Reuben Thacker, on 18th of September 1841, is lieu of the one which was lost. He also received an an increase from March 25, 1846.

Nancy Thacker's claim for a pension was rejected.

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WADKINS, BENEDICT W 11709

Barbara B L Wt 80036-160-55.

NORTH CAROLINA.

On August 20, 1832, in Floyd County Kentucky, Benedict Wadkins, resident of Floyd County Kentucky, aged 71, appeared and made oath: That he volunteered in Salisberry North Carolina in April 1779, under Captain Bell of the North Carolina militia. His colonel was named Lytte. He enlisted for one year from the time of his enlistment. That the company and regiment were ordered toremain in Salisberry, Charlotte and the Haw Fields during that period with the company to which he was attached. He was chiefly engaged in scouting against the Tories. That in one of the skirmishes with the Tories, his captain (Bell) was wounded in the heel. He again entered as a volunteer under Captain Hadlen in Saulsberry, Salisberry(?) N. C. in the spring of 1780 and the company was ordered to march to the western part of South Carolina against the Tories. The first battle was in a place called "Monk's Corner" He then belonged to the horse. He states that he was in a ferry on the Santee River. The Americans were defeated. He crossed with his horse and returned to Saulsberry where his former company had entered. He remained with the company till he joined General Gates and overtook him on the bank of the Yadkin River, with several companies of the North Carolina Militia. That his colonel was named Polke. "We marched incessantly till we arrived at Klare Mount, N. C. this side of Camden." That his colonel took sick and he was placed with his company under General Gregory's division and who got wounded early in the antion. That the company in which he was located got defeated and gave way in a panic. That they retreated to North Carolina till they arrived at Charlotte. That from there, they retreated to Saulsberry and from there to Hillsborough. "We remained there till our army was commanded by General Greene in the following winter. Greene suceeded General Gates. Tha army was again marched back into South Carolina on the Heck's Creek, at Pee Dee and remained there till after the battle of Cow Pens. The army then

returned to North Carolina until we arrived at Guilford. After a hard and forced battle we retreated on Dan River where the army remained for a few days and then went on to Dan again. We were there reinforced by a Regiment of Virginia militia commanded by his colonel. We skirmished and maneuvered till the Battle at Guilford Court House in 1781. He was wounded badly in the head during the battle and taken prisoner. That 7 besides himself, excaped right after the battle, from the Pickett guard; 4 were wounded in the act. By assistance of his comrades, he reached the army at the iron works, where he had retreated after the battle. That they took up their line of march back to the south. He was employed in guarding prisoners who were taken and kept up with the army till they arrived at the Congaru and the army ~~XXXX~~ took Nate's Fort from the British. He was again ordered into the service and remained there till the siege of Ninety Six. That army then marched toward Camden on the High Hills and remained till the Battle of Eutaw Springs when Col. Polke was wounded. That his term of service being almost expired he again substituted in the place of James Wadkins who was drafted for 18 months. That he was stationed on Jones Island in South Carolina at head quarters. That he was discharged. That he was present in the skiff when Dr. Lewis of North Carolina who was a surgeon in the army was drown between James Island and Charlestown after the British had left Charlestown. That his discharge has long been lost. That he knew Col. Washington, Gen. Morgan, Gen. Rutherford, Pickens, Morrison and Col. Crawford.

James P. Harris and Thos. Gilbert, on the 20th of August 1832 made affidavit that they are well acquainted with Benedict Wadkins and of their belief in his services.

Jonathan Pitts, aged 76 deposes: That he was well acquainted with Benedict Wadkins, soldier of the Revolution. That he knew

him from a boy in the same nieghborhood. That he knew him when he entered the service under the command of Col. Settle. Although this deponent was not in the battle, he says he knew the applicant as a militia man of North Carolina.

Thomas C. Brown made deposition in the August term of court in 1832 that: He was accuainted with Benedict adkins during his services as a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He first saw him in the summer or Autumn of 1780, and saw him of different occasions while in the service. That he saw Benedict's discharge and that it was in the deponent's possession.

On the 15th of June, 1833, before Stephen Hamilton, Justice of the Peace, Benedict Wadkins, resident of Floyd County Kentucky, made declaration similar to the former one, in order to receive his pension. Cudbeth Stone, clergyman and John Jones of Floyd County made oath that they are acquainted with Benedict Wadkins and to their belief in his services.

Benedict Wadkins, applicant, further states that he was born in Salisberry North Carolina on July 8, 1760. That he has an account of the record of his age at his house. That he knew Col. Wm. Washington, General Smallwood, Gen. Rutherford, Gen. Pickens, Col. Marion, Col. Campbell, General Sumpter. That he was in the battle of Gate's Defeat and the Battle of Guilford where he was wounded; at the fight of Monk's Corner; at the Battle of Ninety Six and Eutaw Springs. He was stationed on Jones Island and discharged in 1782. He served all this time as a private soldier. That he got 3 discharges--2 for himself and 1 for James Wadkins. That the one he got for James Wadkins, he gave to him.

That in his present neighborhood, he is known to Jonathan Fitzpatrick, Lewis Haygood, Esq., to Samuel Regan, Rev. C. Stone, James

P. Harris, Anse Hicks, Hiram Hicks, Daniel Hamilton, Chas. Jones, Stephen Adams, Daniel Adams, Christopher Patton, Thomas Fitzpatrick and John Jones.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on June 8, 1857, Barbary Wadkins aged 72 years appeared and made oath: That she is the widow of Benedict Wadkins, dec'd., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. That she was married to said Wadkins at New River Virginia. That she was traveling and was married while on her journey to the western country. That she lived with her husband, Benedict Wadkins, and raised a large family of children, who are: James, Sylvester, Thomas, Benedict, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Polly. That her husband, Benedict Wadkins died in Cloyd County on May 29, 1852. That she has resided in Floyd County Kentucky for 30 years.

She appointed David Cooley of Prestonsburg Kentucky, her atty. to draw up her claim.

Herman Hicks, Joel Cusp(?) Jonathan Skeans and James Rice stated they were accuainted with Barbara Wadkins and made affidavit to the truthfulness of her statements.

On November 19, 1863, Barbara Wadkins made oath: That her certificate which was delivered about July 4, 1858, to David Cooley had been illegally witheld from her.

A letter from Jacob F. Patrick, Prestonsburg, Kentucky, on February 18, 1859, to the commissioner of pensions states in parts; "Dear Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you on the very important subject concerning the pension of Barbary Wadkins, who is drawing a pension, or at least, her Attorney, David Cooley, has procured for a pension certificate as the widow of David Cooley. This is unjust, because she never was the wife of Benedict Wadkins. She did live with him for several years and had several children while they lived together, but she left him some 12 or 15 years be-

fore his death and took up with a man named James Poe They are still living ~~kkkg~~ together. When she left Benedict Wadkins, he married another woman and they lived together about 1 year before his death and she left him. These facts can be substantiated here for they lived close around here for 25 years.

Hiram Hicks and Burwell Wadkins made affidavit on December 2, 1857 that said Benedict Wadkins and Barbara Wadkins lived together as man and wife from the time they came to this county, till the time of his death.

Barbara Wadkins, widow of Benedict Wadkins was inscribed on the roll of the Kentucky agency, to commence on February3rd. 1853, and was issued 9th of April 1858.

A letter was written from David Cooley, of Prestonsburg Kentucky to the commissioner of pensions as to why the pay was being witheld from Barbara Wadkins' pension.

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WILLIAMS, PHILIP S 1269

VA.

On the 3rd of June 1833, Philip Williams, aged 76, appeared in court and made oath: That he was drafted in Washington County Virginia where he then resided, in October 1776 under Captain Gilbert Christy. Owen Shelby was major and was immediately marched from Washington County Virginia to the Cherokee Indians of Tennesse and served 3 months in the same company. From the Cherokee town he was marched back home to Washington County and discharged in March 1777 by Captain C. Campbell and marched directly against the Cherokee Indian towns and served 2 months and marched back to Washington County Virginia

and discharged. He was again drafted in July by Captain David Haley for 3 months and marched immediately against the Cherokee Indians and served this time for 3 months and marched back home and was discharged. ~~That~~ That he enlisted for 3 years in the latter part of October or first of Nov. 1777 under Captain Crawford; Abraham Buford was colonel. The regiment was marched from Bedford County Virginia 1777 to Philadelphia and was stationed there until the spring of the year 177__ (illegible) and marched to South Carolina. He received discharges, but has lost or mislaid them.

Wm. Coffee, clergyman, and Joseph Hanna, residents of Morgan County, made certification they were well acquainted with Philip Williams and to their belief in his services.

On the 9th of September 1840, Philip Williams appeared before court in Claibourne County Tennessee and made declaration for the purpose of receiving a transfer of his pension from Floyd County Kentucky to said county. That his reason for leaving Kentucky was to live with his son George, who is a widower with no family.

On November 27, 1841 in Floyd County Kentucky, Philip Williams made oath that he find conditions suitable in Tennessee and has returned to Floyd County Kentucky where he intends to remain.

On May 21, 1833, in Morgan County Kentucky, Thomas Hamilton, old Revolutionary soldier, now on the pension roll made oath: That during the Revolutionary War, he saw Philip Williams in service, while he was in Philadelphia. That he was wellacquainted with said Williams in Bedford County Virginia.

Philip Williams who was a private in the Virginia Regiment for 2 years, was inscribed on the Invalid roll of Kentucky, to commence on March 4, 1831. The pension certificate was issued 24th of September 1833.

YOUNG, ALEXANDER . . S 35,755

S. C.

On July 21st 1818, Alexander Young, aged 60 years appeared before court in Floyd County and made oath: That he is a resident of Floyd County Kentucky. That he was enlisted for 15 months in Fort Charlotte, S. C. about the 1st of March 1776 and served in the company commanded by Captain John Brown of the 5th South Carolina Regiment commanded by Isaac Hager. That he continued in service until the 1st. of June 1777 when he was honorably discharged from service at Ft. Charlotte N. C. That he was in service 15 mos. and was in the Battle of Seneca.

Margaret McCrary made oath that Alexander Young is her brother. That she knew of his enlistment as stated and has seen his discharge.

On April 17, 1821 in Floyd County Kentucky, Alexander Young, aged about 62 made a schedule of his property. That he is by occupation a farmer. That he has no family except his wife aged 61 the 15th of March next. Both are weak and unable to labor. I am disabled in my left hand, having lost two of my fingers, one of them in the Revolutionary War in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, under the command of Col. Williamson.

Enoch Herrill made affidavit that he is acquainted with the property of said Alexander Young and to the correctness of his statement.

H. B. Mayo also states that he is acquainted with said Young, whose statements are entitled to credit.

On January 9, 1823, Wm. B. Mayo, clerk of Floyd County wrote a letter to the commissioner of pensions, stating in part, that the land

which Alexander Young stated in his schedule had been sold by the sheriff, was not the land on which Young lives. He still lives on the same land and draws rent for a part. In October, he deeded the place on which he lives to a distant relative but still remains in possession of it. Wm. B. Mayo suspects that the conveyance was made through fraud to bring him with in the statute of XXXXXXXXX receiving a pension.

The land which the sheriff sold was a 50 acre survey joining the land on which he lives. That the record of Young's deed in on the land record in his office.

On October 27, 1824, Alexander Young appeared in court in Floyd County and made declaration and gave schedule of his property. He further stated that his family consists of himself and his wife, Nancy aged about 64, the 13th of next May. That his occupation is that of a farmer and that from old and and an attack of pleurisy which he had about 7 years ago and from a violent cough he is unable to pursue his avocation with sufficiant success to secure him and his wife a living. That in many instances, because of bodily infirmity, he is compelled to do his labor upon his knees. That his wife is very infirm and unable to assist in raising a crop. That they have no children living.

Henry B. Mayo stated that he is acquainted with Alexander Young. That he has been accuainted with him for 15 years last past. Affiant further states that he knows from XXXXXXXXXXX having been a director of the Commonwealth's Bank that said Alexander Young was indebted to the Common-Wealth's Bank, but is informed and believes that he has since paid the debt.

James W. Brown, Esq., states that he remembers of William Stratton, late sheriff of Floyd County, but now deceased, crying at a public sale, from the property and cattle of Alexander Young about 2 years ago, under execution and he bid at the sale. That he understood the sale was for the pur-

pose of satisfying an execution placed in his hands for collection.

A record of the saleof the aforesaid land is recorded, which sale was made March 15, 1822 between Alexander Young and Robert M. George for him and his heirs. The land is described as containing 50 acres, but only about 18 acres fit for cultivation. That the land is to be held by Robert M. George and his heirs against said Alexander Young and his heirs and against John Preston and his heirs or any person claiming thereto.

At the October term of court 1824, Robert M. George appeared in court and made oath: That he purchased land as above stated and placed the money into the hands of Alexander Young for the purpose of paying off the debts in the Commonwealth Bank.

A letter was written from Richard B. Lee, Flemingsburg, Kentucky on December 28, 1824, as an appeal to the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, that Alexander Young be restored to the pension list from which he had been stricken and stated that he wished correspondence, in regard to this request be directed to the deponent.

A letter written from Robert Walker, Prestonsburg, Ky. on August 12, 1826, states that at the request of Alexander Young, he is inclosing his original pension certificate to ask that it be reexamined to see whether it be agreeable that he be placed on the pension list. He also states: "I discover a letter from the War Department dated March 30, 1825, to Richard B. Lee, Esq., at Flemingsburg Kentucky in which was stated that Alexander Young has not satisfactorily accounted for the disposition of his property, but the Department has not informed Mr. Young in what particular he has failed in his schedule to satisfy the Department." That there is no doubt the old man has been true to his country and rendered the services as stated.

A letter from the War Department on September 8, 1826, stated in parts: "Your letter received at this office. Alexander Young's name can not be restored to the pension roll because satisfactory information has been

received here that he holds a tract of land on a part of which he leases and rents out the remainder although he has nominally conveyed away same to a relative of his. This land adjoins same which sheriff sold some time since and has been carefully kept out of the accounts which he has given of his property. Unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Department whether the conveyance of the land was bona fide translation, he can not expect to receive a pension.

On Tuesday, October 24, 1826, at the request of Alexander Young, Enoch Herrell of Floyd County appeared in open court and deposed: That he has been acquainted with Alexander Young who is an applicant to the War Department to be reinstated on the pension list and who resided on Big Sandy River in Floyd County for upward of 20 years. That for about 7 or 8 years he has resided within about one-half mile of said Alexander Young. That he never knew Alexander Young to rent out any land or receive any rents for the same. That he has known him to employ croppers and give them a share in the crop for cultivation ground. That he understood the sale of the land was made by Alexander Young to Robert M. George. Nathaniel Merritt attended the land as a cropper. Said Merritt had undertaken to crop with Alexander Young before the sale, as this affiant understood and he continued afterward. That the next year after Merritt worked the crop, Robt. M. George let the old man Young have a horse to plough the ground for he had none himself and attended a part of the ground himself, the residue lay idle. That the next year, 1825, Henry Waller worked it as a cropper for Alexander Young. That this year the affiant has worked the crop himself under a written lease from Robert M. George ofr 3 years and that Young has nothing to do with this contract or lease which this affiant now holds except old man Young is to be privileged to live in a little cabin which is on the land. This affiant always understood that Young agreed to pay to

Robert M. George, rent of 100 bushels of corn per year for each year. That Alexander Young is unable to even make a fire for himself. That when this affiant came to the determination of renting the place for 3 years he applied to Young to know if he had yet any claim on the place and he was informed by him that he had no claim or any control over it. That this affiant applied to said George to lease the same to him for 3 years as above stated.

Also Robert M. George made affidavit that he is in no manner related to Alexander Young except said Young married his mother's aunt and is therefore by marriage, his great uncle. That he bought the tract of land on which Alexander Young now resides and has resided on it for several years.

A letter from Henry Daniel Washington D. C. in May 24, 1828, to J. L. Edwards, commissioner of Pensions stated that he had deposition in the case of Alexander Young and was convinced that injustice had been done the old man. That he should be replaced on the pension list.

Alexander Young, private in the South Carolina line for 15 months, from March 15, 1776, was inscribed on the Invalid roll of Kentucky, to commence on July 21st 1818. Certificate of the pension was issued November 27, 1819.

This pension was discontinued 4th of March 1820 and restored begin Feb. 25, 1828, when last paid.

* * * *

Floyd County Kentucky.

In June, 1834, before a Justice of the Peace in said county, James Fraley, resident of Lawrence County Kentucky aged 75 years made declaration that: he entered the service and served under Col. Wm. Campbell and Capt. Snody for 9 months as an Indian spy in Washington County Va. This was March 3, 1779. His employment was to scout and spy. He served with no continental officers or Militia Regiment during the periods of his term. He traversed and spied during that year on the frontiers of the state bordering on the Clinch River settlements in the aforesaid county. Spies went chiefly in troops of 2's and 4's/ He marched and spied during April, May, June, not far from the fort on the Clinch River, known as Moore's Fort, situated about a mile from Clinch River. In this fort there was constantly about 20 families and 20 or 25 men besides the spies. The Indians were very troublesome lower down from Moore's Fort on Clinch River and Powell's Valley. In August, the Wyandotes from the north appeared in our vicinity. When out, he saw Indian signs. 3 persons only, were killed in his neighborhood, who were John English's wife Polly and 2 of his little boys. The Indians retreated down Sandy. Spies remained in the fort to guard it. They were unable to overtake the Indians who had stolen some horses. The spies had a particular section allotted to them. The war paths of the Indians passed and sometimes we would not retunr unless Indian signs were seen for a month. Put and August and September the Indians were always most bothersome in stealing, murdering and burning. The spies in the lower scouts had a running fight with the Indians and they retreated. He received his discharge sometime about the 10th of December 1779 for 9 months service. He has never seen it since. The man who spied with him about a year was Lazros Damron. In April 1780, he enlisted 1 year in Washington County Virginia as an Indian spy under Col. Campbell. Captain Snody again sent Cowan to spy in

in the same section. They lived on venison and meat. Early in June, the Indians made their appearance in his quarters of Washington County. They stole many horses. In July, they killed one Darten and stole 2 girls, Ann and Mary Bush and made off for Canada. They succeeded in getting down the waters of the Sandy with them as far as Junney's(?) Creek in Floyd County about 12 miles from the court house. At that time there was not a single white person living in Floyd County. It was entirely an Indian County then. Our company came up to the Indians, who were in the act of skinning a buffalo they had just killed. Our men fired on them and they retreated tothe camp about200 yards distant and as they ran by, they tomehawked Ann Bush. Mary jumped down the bank and escaped violence. Ann Bush got over it and afterward married and afterwards, was again tomahawked by the Indians and still survived. In the running fight our company lost only 1 man, James Coyle. When the Indians retreated from camp, he followed and as he now recollects, shot only once. 1 Indian stopped behind a tree; [illegible] fired and mortally wounded him. He was carried back to Clinch and died in Moore's Fort. The father of this deponent was the surgeon who extracted the bullett. He served with no continental officers or militia companies. He marched and spied in the same section of the country that he did the year previous. When the spies enlisted they [illegible] enlisted under arrangements that they could be retained for 1 year or discharged for 9 months. We were all discharged. The Shawnee Indians killed several persons down the river. The lower settlements were in a bad situation that fall as Col. Campbell had taken many of the frontier men with their rifles to King's Mountain. Some had to break up their forts and come further up the north fork of the Holstein. Col. Campbell was colonel of Washington County, but he never was in company with the spies. They acted under his orders, however, as captain. Carrill was killed and Col. Henry Smith succeeded him. Lazros Damron, Dawson(?) enlisted the 2nd time when Fraley did and they served

together as comrades.

March 1, 1781, he again enlisted for 9 months in Washington Co., Va. to spy that season under Col. Smith, Captain Cowan. His range was changed. He and Samuel Auxier spied together that 9 months on the head waters of the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers. The Shawnees came up there the most frequent. A portion of the country he spied in XXX is now Perry County and Harlan County Kentucky. It was all Virginia then. This year the Shawnees did more injury than other year since 1775 or '76. When the Cherokees attacked the Clinch forts in his neighborhood they killed Col. Kendrick, ran him into Clinch River. The men from the fort got Kendrick's body from the river and took him and buried him in Beckley's Fort. They also killed the wife of John Cates and 4 of his children and set the house on fire and burnt them up in it. The Indians killed, burnt and scalped many people that fall down the Clinch and on the Powell's River and valley. He received a discharge for his 9 month's service.

In May 1782, he was again engaged as a spy for 9 months in the same county and state aforesaid. He was to get paid a small amount per day and spying was good business because the state paid the spies good money. Col. Smith was still the colonel and Captain Charles Beckley was captain of the spies. Cowan was made major. He was transferred from Moore's Fort to Beckley's Ft. But he served part of his time at Blackamoore's Fort. His range this year was from Elk Garden down as far as Cove Creek. His comrade was Augtin Bush. He spied in that section of the country. The Indians came unusually early and the circumstances of his service and the incidents which transpired during 1782 are all about them. He spied altogether on the Clinch River, consequently altogether in Virginia, or settlements here attached and the Indians killed Thomas Osbourne and Minny, his wife. He states that he helped bury them in the same coffin. They took 2 girls, Lucretia Osburn, niece of Thomas Osburn and Betsey Hall, prisoners to Canada and kept Lucretia Osburn four yrs.

The Indians killed Betsey Hall by beating her on the head, he learned. Lucretai Osburn was exchanged and brought to Detroit where she remained till she married a man named Armstrong, who brought her back to Virginia and from whom he learned the fate of Betsey Hall. About the same time they killed Mary Hamlin, wife of Henry Hamlin and Isaac Newland. These are not half the murders. He states he is the identical man who killed the celebrated plunderer and Indian Chief, Bench. He received discharges from the service, but they have been lost. He states that he can establish the fact of his service by many living witnesses. He always lived in the back woods as a hunter. He never served with any continental officers and never saw one to his recollection. He moved to this county many years since. He was from Rowan County, N. C.

A letter written from MX H. C. Harris, December 6, 1834, to the commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. states that said Fraley is now in Cabel(?) County Va. at his son-in-law's and intends to remain. That Cabell is on one side of Sandy and Lawrence County on the other side of Sandy River. That Big Sandy is the line between the state of Kentucky and Virginia. "It is nearer to Lexington by 150 miles than to Richmond and will be more convenient to Lexington."

Floyd County Kentucky.

On June 25, 1834, John Marshall, states that he resided in the western part of Virginia during the Revolutionary War and was well accuainted with Fraley during the period and that Fraley served as stated. That Fraley was selected as a spy in consequence of his skill as a hunter and dexterious use of the MIX rifle. That for many years he and Fraley had lived in this country on the water front. He has been accuainted with him ever since.

John Ausbourne being AIX called on to state what he knows of the services of James Fraley, states that during the Revolutionary War, his fath-

er moved to Clinch in Washington County Virginia and they had to fort from the Indians. That he became acquainted with James Fraley during the Revolutionary War. That Fraley was in the service ever since the deponent can remember till the close of the Revolutionary War and after, because the Indians did not cease when the Revolutionary War ended.

A letter written from the War Department to Hon R. M. Johnson, house of Representatives, on December 27, 1823, stated in parts: "Dear Sir: The papers of James Fraley have been again examined and are herewith returned. The testimony in support of the applicant's statements is satisfactory, but it is very doubtful whether his services wher of the character which would bring his case within provision of receiving a pension, because Virginia authorized by special act, the employment of spies to serve as set forth by the claimant. A copy of said act should be transmitted to this office, with the inclosed papers. He alleges that he enlisted to serve under the order of Col. Campbell. The officers under whom he alleges to have served, belonged to the militia and the services under him were for short terms."

The claim of James Fraley was rejected.

* * * *

DEALE, THOMAS R 2797

Hn DEAL B L Wt 34582-160-55

or DEEL.

On September 13, 1844, in Floyd County Kentucky, Thomas Deale, made oath: That he was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. That from information from his parents he is about 85 years of age in June last. That

he served 2 terms in the Revolutionary War, both times as a volunteer militia soldier under Captain Thomas Larry. A man named Taylor was the major and a man named Wm. Campbell was colonel. That the services were rendered at Norfolk Virginia where he was stationed most of the time of his service. That he was in one engagement against the British at a place near Norfolk as he now recollects. The americans gained the battle. That the deponent's father lived on Col. Campbell's land when he, said Deale went into service. The above service was in 1781 or 1782, a short time before the surrender of Cornwallis. That his discharge was lost among his father's papers and that he knows of no living witness by whom he can prove his services, but that he refers to the Department of War for proof of his services.

On January 31, 1845, Thomas Deale again appeared in court and made further declaration that: he was born in Camblin County Virginia 1769. I will be 86 years of age, next June. I was living in Camblin County Virginia when called into service. I have lived in Northampton County, Patrick County and ~~XIX~~ Washington County Virginia. I came to Floyd County about 31 years ago.

Rhoden Sturgeon made oath in Floyd County, that he has been acquainted with Thomas Deale of Floyd County for about 20 years. That he was a soldier in the war and served at Norfolk and that he was told by Thomas Deale that he had served in the Revolutionary War and he believes his statements. That the deponent was also acquainted with a man named Wm. Ratliff, who is reputed as a man of truth and religion and who told him he is accuainted with Thomas Deale's sister and he told this deponent that ~~XX~~ she had often spoken of the services of her brother, Thomas Deale in the Revolutionary War, and that she washed for him while he was engaged in the service. That she said her brother served 6 months. Said sister is now dead. That Thomas Deale lives 18 or 19 miles from the Court House and seems to be very much on the decline be-

cause of old age and from being a cripple. That he is of the opinion that it would encounter too much hardship for a man of his age to have to go before court when he would have to travel so far. He knows said Thomas Deale tobe inexperienced about law business and has but little energy to prosecute the claim that might be made to him.

On January 13, 1845, James P. Harcher of Floyd County made oath that: He is well accuainted with Thomas Deale and has heard him speak of his services just as stated in his declaration.

On April 13, 1852, Thomas Deal again made declaration for a pension and appointed Am. Ramsey his attorney to prosecute his claim.

On January 13, 1845, Squire Hall made oath in Floyd County, that he heard Thomas Deal relate to him his experiences as he relates them in his declaration.

Thomas Deale wrote from Prestonsburg on March 2d, 1847, to the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C. stating that 2 years ago, he appointed D. K. Harris to prosecute his claim and gave declaration papers into his hands for ~~HARRIS~~ securing the pension. That since then Harris has moved west and he does not know what has become of them. He asks the commissioner of pensions, to please send him a copy, etc.

Talbert(?) Akers stated in Floyd County Kentucky, on November 20, 1845, that he has been well acquainted with Thomas Deale for about 10 years and has heard him speak of his services as related in his declaration.

David K. Harris wrote from Prestonsburg Kentucky on November 21, 1845 and stated in parts, that he was sending a letter from the post master of Camden Court House North Carolina in care of Thomas Deals, applicant for a pension. Said postmaster stated he had explored the map of Virginia and could not find the said county.

The post master of Camden Court House, ~~VIRGINIA~~ N. C. stated

that he had made search for a record, but could find noen of Thomas Beale. That at the time of the Revolutionary War, this country ~~XXX~~ and Pasquatank(?) were one, now divided and all the old papers were recorded in Pasquatank. That he took the letter of his record, but could find nothing about the service of Thomas Deale.

The pension claim of Thomas Deale was rejected.

* * * *

LARKINS, PRESLEY R 168

VA.

1791. 1810--1815.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On February 8, 1836, Presley Larkins, resident of said county and state, aged 72, made oath: That he entered the army of Virginia as a fifer in 1777 at the age of 12 or 13 under Lieutenant Pastors and served in the same county with his father, Anthony Larkins who was also a regular. He served as fifer during the war and was discharged in 1782 or 1783. He served till the war expired and the army was disbanded. That he lived near Stover(?) town in Virginia. There were several Indian skirmishes,I at Parson's Glades, one at Ft. Chisel, both on New River in Virginia. He was also in several Indians skirmishes at Wautauga and on the Hudson River in the same state in which he served during the service. He supposes his name will be found on the Virginia Roll.

Presley Larkins further states that he enlisted in 1791 at the age of about 28 years in Tennessee under Captain Jacob Tipton for 6 months and before his term expired, he enlisted for 3 years, being then at Ft. Washington, now in Cincinnati, in the Regiment of Light Infantry. He still remained in Captain Tipton's company till the term of 6 months expired. While in said company he was in the engagement ~~MM~~ in which General St. Clair was defeated. He then joined Mumford's company, who being killed in the last ~~MM~~ mentioned battle, Lieutenant Pastors took his place. He had his leg broken in aiding to build Ft. Jefferson, from whence he was carried to Cincinnati on horseback, being unable to walk thence to Vincennes where he recovered. He remained at Vincennes till Wayne's Treaty when he was, by Pastors, recommended under the proper officer for a discharge.

Presley Larkins further states on oath: That he enlisted in the Regiment of Light Infantry at Newport Kentucky, between 1810 and 1811, at the age of 47 or 48 years, under Lt. Buson from whose company he was transferred to that of Captain S. Owens, where he served his full term of 5 years. He was in 2 skirmishes in the Mississppi River with the British and Indians. During his stay at Newport, he had his hip mashed by a box of guns falling on him; he further states that he was honorably discharged by Gen. Smith at St. Louis in 1815, which discharge was placed in the hands of a lawyer to enable him to obtain a pension for this declarent and has not been seen or heard of since.

A letter from the War Department, february 24, 1836 to the House of Representatives, stated that the applicant, Presley Larkin's name does not appear on the Rolls of Virginia. "It is doubtful whether he would have been enlisted at so early an age as 13, and the alleged service was not such as was performed by Regular troops of Virginia. His alleged service was

not such as was performed by the Regular troop of Virginia, but was on the frontier of Virginia, which was exposed to hostile Indians. It is very doubtful whether he performed at such service during the Revolutionary War as to entitle him to a pension."

Presley XXXXXX Larkin again made declaration on November 2, 1843, and further stated he was born in Shenendoah County Virginia, in 1764, and in an amended declaration, made oath that: he was wounded in his leg and ankle while raising a new addition to Ft. Jefferson, now Indiana. That the log fell off the building on him and rached his ankle and broke his leg. That it made him a cripple so that his leg is perished and is much smaller than the other. That he has become helpless and almost unable to work. He lives alone in a small house by himself.and

Presley Larkin made declaration on November 4, 1851, similar as above and further stated that he is 81 years of age. That he enlisted in Staunton Virginia in the fall of 1778. That they drew their clothing at Lexington. That they went as far as Millerstown to the receiving of recruits. That they were sent back to New River for more recruits and he was taken with small pox on the road and left behind at a place where the recruits were stationed, at what was called "Paxton's Glades" where he remained for about 1 month when his mother came after thim and carried him to East Tennessee on the Wautauga(?) River. He was rendered XXXXX blind while he had Small Pox, but recovered afterward. When he recovered Col. Tipton sent after him to carryexpenses to Ft. Chisel. After this, he was k kept by the colonel as Express Carrier till the close of the Revolutionary War, sometimes for Col. Sevier, sometimes for Col. Campbell.. He was discharged shortly after peace was made.

Peter Stout made deposition in Floyd County Indiana, on March 13, 1836, that he is well accuainted with Presley Larkins. That he became ac-

quainted with said Larkin, who was a fifer in the American army. That he continued to know said Larkin from that time to the close of the Revolution. This deponent was in the service as a Minute man. That said Larkin was very young when the deponent first knew him and the soldiers would frequently make fun of him for his youthfulness.

In Floyd County Kentucky, on December 9, 1843, Robert McBride made oath: That he is well acquainted with Presley Larkin who now lives in Johnson County Kentucky. That his first acquaintance with him was in 1777 or 1778. That he was enlisted as a fifer as he stated. That he knew of his service as stated. That he knew of his having Small Pox and being blind with the disease. That this deponent afterward served with him in Wayne's army and we were both at Sander's Defeat, now Indiana.

The pension claim of Presley Larkin was rejected.

* * * *

CASSADY, THOMAS R 1788

GA.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On September 8, 1834, Thomas Cassady, aged 69 years, resident of said county appeared in court and made oath: That he enlisted on October 15, 1776 and served under General Clark, Col. Coven, Capt. Posh, Capt. Antoney Buckner, Capt. Hudbeth Steel, Capt. John Clarke, Capt. Abner Cunkston and Capt. Abner ~~Kenn~~ Terrill. That he enlisted under Captain Posh commanded by Capt. Antoney Buckner. He commenced his

march on Ogeehee(?) River in Wilkes County Georgia and [illegible] marched to the rock landing on Acona River under the command of Captain Antony Buckner. From there, we marched to the Skull Shoals on the same river, still under the command of Captain Buckner. Captain Posh belonged to the Light Horse [illegible] Company and was commender of same at that time. From here we were marched to the Ocmulga, to a place called "The Buzzard Nest" still the commander was Captain Buckner. We landed at the Buzzard Nest on Ocmulga River in October, about 20th day of month, 1777. We stationed here for 6 or 7 days and then marched southwest to a town [illegible] called Chattanooga on the Tuckahootcha(?) River and when we arrived there a battle insued which lasted 4 hours and upward. In this battle we killed 300 Indians by blowing up a magazine(?) at which time 4 or 5 of our men were slightly wounded. I was wounded. I received a ball in my left knee which is very painful now in my old age. In the last named battle, we were commanded by Captain Posh; from here we were marched back to our fort, but as we marched back we met 6 Indian men with 5 women and 3 or 4 children. Captain Posh ordered us to kill the Indian men and take the women and children as prisoners. We took them to Gen. Clark and he ordered them to be taken to Augusta Georgia and from here we pushed on to our fort still under command of Captain Posh. Next morning at 8 o'Clock we were informed that the Indians were troublesome on one fork of the Ocmulga(?) River about 8 miles from the fort. The battle commenced at 9 O'Clock next day and lasted till sunset. In the battle we lost 18 men and 13 were mortally wounded. From here we marched back to our fort after night after the moon gave light and the next morning we had orders to remain at the fort till we hears of the Indians doing some mischief or likely to do some. We remained here till September 1778. We were then informed that the Indians were very troublesome at St. Mary's and when we received the news, we set out early next morning. When we got there we met with the

Augusta troops and they informed us that the Indians had fled. We were under the command of Captain John Clarke in the siege. He states that he enlisted for 3 years, the length of the war. From the best information he has that he was born in August 16, 1765. That he formerly had a record of his age, but it is lost. That he left service October 15, 1779 and received a discharge from Captain Posh that morning, but has lost it. He thinks he left it at Thomas Graham's in Wilks County Georgia. From there he moved to Prince William County Virginia and from there to Pike County Kentucky, then to Floyd County Kentucky where he has lived ever since. That he was in actual service for 13 months and 3 ~~&X~~ or 4 days. That he was raised an orphan from infancy, his father died before his birth and his mother shortly afterward. That the reason he has no clergyman's certificate, is that it would put him to too much trouble and expense because there is no clergyman living near him. That he has no documentary certificate, having lost his discharge.

Thomas Cassady's claim for a pension was rejected, with cause as follows: "For further proof and specification."

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NOLEN, WM. S 30623
or
NOLAND. B L Wt 39214-160-55.

S. C.

Floyd County Kentucky.

On the 10th of June 1850, Wm. Noland, Nolen, resident of said county, aged 94 years made declaration: That he volunteered in 1781 under

Captain Charles Lewis of the Light Horse Troops as a private, in Fairchild County S. C. and served under him 6 months, during which time he had a skirmish at the Cross Roads near King's Mountain and shot the horse of a British officer who was in pursuit of Captain Lewis who had been informed of to the officer by the Tories and from there we croesed the Laurel Branch. Lewis shot a British or Tory and the balance turned back. "We traveled between Fairchild County S. C. and the Cross Roads and in the neighborhood of King's Mountain. After the battle at the Cross Roads, we traveled over the countries of Broad and Saluda Rivers under the command of Captain Martin. We heard of some Tories and I was placed under the direction of Martin to catch a Tory whom I knew and had wrestled with when we were boys. His name was Elias Delashmet. But he outran me and got away. We afterward joined General Wayne and General Greene where we fought the battle of Eutaw Springs in South Carolina. From the Battle of Eutaw Springs, I went to Orangeburg where I remained as a soldier about 2 months with General Wayne; he said we were discharged and I went home. I afterward joinedCaptain Gray and marched under him to Chalk Hills where I remained 3 or 4 weeks. From there we marched to Savannah River and remained there till the expiration of our term and were discharged. I had served upward of 2 years." The discharge has been lost or mislaid.The reason he has not applied for a pension he says, is that he employed a person to act to the case and he wanted him to pay too much fee and the applicant dropped the matter until now. He is suffering now from a broken arm.

A letter was written from Licking Station Kentucky, June 3, 1853, from Wm. Nolen to the commissioner of pensions in which Nolen stated that he understood that David Cooley of Prestonsburg Kentucky and McNeely of Washington D. C. were prosecuting his claim. That he had not given Cooley any power of attorney nor had he employed him in any way. That he wished I. H. Gardner of Licking Station, Morgan County Kentucky to be informed of the conditions

of his claim.

On May 4, 1855, before Justices of the Peace in Floyd County, Joseph Gearheart, Joel Martin, John Hays and John Morris, residents of Floyd County made oath: That they have been acquainted with Wm. Nolen for about 30 years and from their first acquaintance with him, up to sometime in 1854 when he ~~XXXXX~~ leftthis county for Carter County, he made declaration that he served in the Revolutionary war as stated in his declaration.

In Morgan County Kentucky, on the 15th of September 1855, appeared Wm. Dyer, aged 75 and made oath: That he has been acquainted with Wm. Noland or Nolen, for 40 or 45 years. That he has often heard him relate of his experiences in the Revolutionary War, as set forth in his declaration.

In Floyd County Kentucky on September 28, 1855, appeared before John Martin, Justice of the Peace, John Morris, who is and has been a preacher in this vicinity ~~XXX~~ more than 30 years and is well known for 50 years past, is aged 76 years and esteemed for his honesty, truth and veracity. John Hays, aged 82 years also well known to the above named Justice of the Peace made oath: That they are well acquainted with Wm. Nolen, Noland, late of Floyd County, now of Carter County Kentucky. That they have known him for 30 or 35 years and know him to be generally reputed to be a soldier of the Revolutionary. That they have heard him relate the incidents of the Revolutionary War, as stated above.

In Carter County Kentucky, on November 30, 1855, appeared before John F. Norton, Justice of the Peace, Thomas Gilbert, aged 70 years and Susannah Gilbert, aged 61 years last February and made oath: That they are personally acquainted with Wm. Nolen of this vicinity and have been forabout 45 years, and have heard him relate incidents of the Revolutionary War.

In Carter County Kentucky, on November 29, 1855, Wm. Noland appeared and made oath: That he is a resident of said county, is aged 98

or 99 years and made oath: That he served in the Revolutionary War as he stated in his former declaration. That it is about 60 years since he came from South Carolina to Russell County Virginia, about 45 years since he came from Virginia to Floyd County Kentucky and about 1 yr. since he came from Floyd to Carter County. That while living in South Carolina, he knew James Young, Andrew Martin, James Martin, Thomas Nesbitt, Moses Cockrell, George Noland, Col. Jerry Cockrill, Luke Bishop, all living near Wynnesboro S. C., in Fairchild County. That he knew Joseph Trotter, Jack Cannon, Jesse Ginn, General Walden, Champ Shirley, James Shirley, George Nolan, Andrew Martin all of whom were in the service as above stated.

A letter written from S. B. True, Washington, D. C. on March 26, 1856, to Honorable Judge Minol, which stated in parts: That he was inclosing a mass of evidence in the case of Wm. Nolen of Kentucky, for apension. That the old soldier isstill living but seems to be very infirm. That the evidence now filed should be ample to secure a certificate for him.

On April 27, 1856, in Floyd County Kentucky, before Squire Hall, Justice of the Peace, appeared John Norris, John Hays, Joel Martin, Samuel Coburn, John Huff, John Martin, Samuel Coburn, John Huff, John Martin, Mary Jacobs, Wm. Hamilton, John Gearheart, all aged and respectable persons who made oath: That they are well acquainted with Wm. Nolen, Noland, reputed Revolutionary soldier. That in the community in which he lived, he is reputed to be a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

A letter written from S. B. True, Washington D. C. on May 28, 1856, to Hon. Judge Minot commissioner of Pensions, stated in parts: "In your report to me, you sent me a copy of the former report in the case of Wm. Nolen of Kentucky, dated February 3, 1853, in which you give as a reason for suspending this case that Shecause he has failed to prove his

services. This he should do by sitnesses who know he did serve as alleged! Failed to prove his services? What has he failed to prove? Certificate from the Revolutionary records failed to prove his services, detailing them step by step like a narrative. A whole community of the most aged and respectable ministers of the gospel---lay men and women, not enough----one-tenth of them to have a man charged with murder, testify most positively that he is the man who served as he and the records state.

For what purpose is the pension office constituted and sustained at so great an expense, so far as Revolutionary claims are concerned. Is the soldier, be his services ever so notorious and well proven, to have nothing?"

William Nolen, Noland, private in the South Carolina line for the Revolutionary War was inscribed on the invalid pension roll of Kentucky, to commence on March 4, 1831. The certificate was issued June 21, 1856, and sent to S. B. True.

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ABSTRACTS OF PENSION RECORDS :REVOLUTIONARY & 1812.

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